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James H. Hawley

Hon. James H. Hawley

ON. JAMES H. HAWLEY, Idaho pioneer in many parts of the state, a distinguished member of the bar, governor from 1910 to 1912, his record has ever been such as has reflected credit and honor upon the state that has honored him. Born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 17, 1847, he is a son of Thomas and Annie (Carr) Hawley, who were natives of Brooklyn and of Cooperstown, New York, respectively. In the paternal line he comes of English ancestry with an Irish strain, while on the distaff side he is of Irish, Holland and English lineage. One of his great-grandfathers in the maternal line was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, while his grandfather was a soldier of the War of 1812. Mr. Hawley's mother died when he was an infant, and his father went to California in 1849, leaving the boy with relatives. His father resided in California until 1856, when he removed to Texas and lived there until his death a number of years later.

James H. Hawley acquired a common and high school education in Dubuque, Iowa, being there graduated with the class of 1861. He became a resident of Idaho in 1862 and in October, 1864, left Placerville, Boise county, for California to pursue a college course, and was a student in the City College of San Francisco for three years, taking a scientific course. In the meantime he had engaged in mining and prospecting in Idaho from April, 1862, until October, 1864, save for the winter of 1863-4, when he acted as agent and distributor at Placerville, Idaho, for the Boise News, the first paper published in the state. While pursuing his college course in San Francisco he also read law under the direction of the firm of Sharpstien & Hastings of that city, having previously familiarized himself to some extent with law principles before going to San Francisco. Following his return to Idaho in 1868 he resumed mining but incidentally continued his law reading and was admitted to the supreme court of Idaho on the 14th of February, 1871. Mr. Hawley has pioneered in every part of the state. He was among the first to reach nearly all of the placer camps and was identified with mines and their operation in many sections of Idaho in early times. Since becoming a member of the bar he has practiced law throughout the state, devoting most of his efforts to mining, irriga-

tion and criminal law; has had an extensive practice in all these lines; and has the reputation of having tried more murder cases than any other member of the bar in the United States. Soon after his admission he was appointed deputy district attorney for the second district of Idaho and attended to the duties of that office in the western part of Boise county in connection with the mining enterprises in which he was engaged. In 1878 he removed to Idaho City and since that time has practiced law exclusive of other business. He has been interested in a great many mining enterprises in Idaho and other western states and has also been interested in several townsites and additions to townsites and various other business activities in which he has made financial investment, but the practice of law has been his real life work. He was one of the promoters, became a member of the board of directors and the vice president of the Bank of Commerce of Burley, Idaho, so continuing in 1909 and 1910. He was chosen president of the Beet Growers Sugar Company of Rigby, Idaho, and has been connected with several other matters quasi-public in character.

In addition to the usual experiences of pioneers in the Indian fighting of early days in Idaho, Governor Hawley was second lieutenant of a mounted company in the service of the state, organized in the Nez Perce war, but was not actually engaged in the hostilities. He was also commander of a company in the Bannock war but saw very little actual service.

In politics Governor Hawley has always been a supporter of the democratic party. He made his first campaign for the party in 1870 and has been active in every political campaign in Idaho since that time, stumping the state on each occasion save in 1918, when there was no speaking campaign on account of influenza. Also on that occasion he refused to support the major part of the democratic state ticket because it was nominated by the Non-Partisan League followers who had taken possession of the party. He has been elected to attend five national conventions of the democratic party and has attended all congressional and state conventions of the party since 1870. He was elected a member of the lower house of the Idaho legislature in 1870 and in 1872 served as chief clerk in the house of representatives. In 1874 he was a member of the state senate and in 1876 was made chief clerk of the upper house. In the same year he was elected county commissioner of Boise county and in 1878 was elected district attorney of the second judicial district of Idaho, being reelected to that position in 1880, and was compelled to attend to most of the criminal work of the territory. In

1884 he was a candidate for delegate to congress on the democratic ticket but was defeated by one vote at the convention. In 1885 he was United States district attorney for the district of Idaho and occupied that position for four years. In 1889 he was the democratic candidate for delegate to congress but was defeated by a few votes by the Hon. Fred L. Dubois. In 1902 his fellow townsmen elected him mayor of Boise, in which position he served for two years, and in 1910 he was elected governor of Idaho, filling the office of chief executive of the state for two years. In 1912 he was defeated for a second term as governor by less than one thousand votes by the Hon. John M. Haines. He was several times selected as candidate for the United States senate by the democrats in the legislature and in 1914 was democratic candidate before the people for the United States senate, being defeated by J. H. Brady. Since leaving the office of governor he has occupied no public position save in connection with the war activities. He had charge of the first Red Cross drive in Idaho and was state director of War Savings Stamps drives and engaged in several other matters of that kind. Upon the conclusion of his term as governor he again resumed the private practice of his profession, in which he is actively engaged as a member of the firm of Hawley & Hawley, having an extensive clientage throughout southern Idaho. He was selected by the state authorities in 1906 to manage in behalf of the state the prosecution growing out of the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, his chief associate in these cases being the present Senator Borah. For the past forty years he has been connected with nearly all the important water litigation in Idaho and has done much to formulate and settle the law on this important subject. In this matter, as upon other subjects to which his attention has been directed in the courts, he has sought not only to win the case being tried but also to better conditions in the future. Since his admission to practice he has always occupied a commanding position at the bar and has twice been president of the State Bar Association of Idaho.

On the 4th of July, 1875, at Quartzburg, Boise county, Idaho, Governor Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bullock, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bullock, who were pioneers of Idaho, arriving in Boise county in the early '60s and residing there throughout the period of early development in the state. Mrs. Hawley was born in New York city, and passed away in Boise in 1916. At the time of their marriage they took up their residence at Quartzburg but in 1878 removed to Idaho City, then the county seat, following Governor Hawley's election as district attorney for

the second district. In 1884 a further removal was made to Hailey and from that city to Boise in 1886. Mrs. Hawley was a member of the Catholic church and their children were reared in that faith and are now communicants of that church. The eldest son, Edgar T. Hawley, married Jessie Williams, of Spokane. Jess B., who is now practicing law in partnership with his father, married Genevieve Smith, of Boise. Emma C. became the wife of Reilley Atkinson, of Boise. Elizabeth is the wife of E. W. Tucker, of Boise. James H., Jr., married Miss Mary Dunn, of Portland, Oregon. Harry R., the youngest of the family, is now a student in the George Washington University at Washington, D. C. The other children are all residents of Boise. Governor Hawley now has eight living grandchildren, four being the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jess B. Hawley, three the children of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, while Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have one child. That patriotism has ever been a marked characteristic of the family is indicated in the fact that the eldest son, Edgar T. Hawley, served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war as lieutenant of the First Idaho Regiment and became a captain in the aviation service of the World war. The second son, Jess B. Hawley, was prominently identified with the war work in Idaho and the third son, James H., Jr., was a first lieutenant of infantry in the conflict with Germany, while the youngest son, Harry R. Hawley, was a sergeant in the field hospital service. The sons had an inspiring example in the record of their father, whose patriotism and loyal support of the country was manifested not only in the early days of Indian fighting but throughout his entire career in his unfaltering support of all those interests which have had to do with the welfare of the commonwealth.

Governor Hawley is a well known representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., in 1902 and 1903 and has taken a prominent part in the work of the organization since that time. He is also a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge and has membership in the University, Country, Commercial and Boise Rotary Clubs of Boise and in the Rocky Mountain Club of New York city. By reason of his long connection with the state, his active participation in the public life of Idaho and in many of the most important business enterprises of the state for many years, Governor Alexander when called upon by the managers of the great San Francisco Exposition to name the foremost citizen of Idaho, unhesitatingly selected Governor Hawley for that honor.





J. Regan

Timothy Regan



IN the historic canvas painted by the hand of time the harsher lines of the past are softened, the hardships and privations are in a degree blotted out and events and incidents blend into a harmonious whole, creating the annals of a community or the record of an individual. The historian writes of the picturesque pioneer days, but one who has lived through the period of early development and progress knows that back of the steady advancement resulting in successful accomplishment there were days of most earnest and unremitting toil when the individual was denied the comforts and conveniences of the older east and had to summon all his resolution and courage to meet existing conditions. Through this period passed Timothy Regan, and starting upon his career in the northwest empty handed, he through the inherent force of his character, his indomitable energy, his unfaltering perseverance and his keen sagacity reached a place among Boise's wealthiest, most prominent and influential men. The story of what he accomplished should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be done through individual effort. He reached an honored old age, passing away October 7, 1919.

Timothy Regan was born near Rochester, New York, on the 14th of November, 1843, a son of Morgan and Mary (Burke) Regan, natives of Ireland, the former having been born in Cork and the latter in Dublin. The two eldest of their family of ten children, Helen and Mary, were born in Ireland prior to the year 1831, when the parents emigrated with their little family to the United States. The elder daughter, now Mrs. Helen Partridge, is still living at the advanced age of ninety-two years and makes her home in Waukegan, Illinois. Eight children were added to the family circle after the arrival in the United States and three of these are still living, namely: Mrs. Katharine Edwards, of Seattle; Mathias J., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Nona Lauderdale, of Tacoma, Washington. The parents lived for a time in Maine but afterward removed to New York and thence to Chicago, from which point they made their way to a farm in Wisconsin. There the father passed away in 1878, while the mother survived

until 1897. They were consistent members of the Catholic church and people of the highest respectability.

Amid the environment of the Wisconsin farm Timothy Regan was reared, attending the district schools, at which time the curriculum was most limited, and spending the summer months in the work of the fields. He started out independently when a youth of nineteen and, determining to try his fortune in the west, he sailed from New York in 1864 with California as his destination. He traveled by the Isthmus route, reaching Aspinwall, now Colon, whence he crossed Panama by rail and thence proceeded by steamer to San Francisco. He then went up the river by steamer to Sacramento, traveled by rail to Folsom over the only railroad line in California and by stage proceeded to Hangtown, now Placerville. From that point he walked to Virginia City, Nevada, and on to Dun Glen, where he spent six weeks and then started with a wagon train of ox teams, loaded with flour, fruit and salt, for the mines of Owyhee county, Idaho. Mr. Regan walked all the way, accompanied by four or five members of Price's army. Each night they had to stand guard owing to possible attacks from the Piute or the Bannock Indians. On one occasion they had to march all night in order to get away from the red men. On arriving at Jordan Valley, Oregon, in early November of 1864, they felt that danger was over and all of the party went to bed to enjoy a good night's rest. Before morning dawned, however, the Indians had stolen their entire bunch of cattle, which they never recovered.

The following morning Mr. Regan started to walk to Silver City. A soft snow lay upon the ground, making progress difficult. At length he reached Wagontown, which contained but one shack, the lone occupant of which was a jack that had been left there because it could go no further through the snow. Mr. Regan felt unable to travel a greater distance that day and there camped for the night, going to bed without supper. At dawn the next morning he set out for Booneville, where he arrived in the afternoon. In speaking of this trip he said he always recalled the plaintive call of distress of the jack as it echoed through the canyon when he proceeded on his way. A two dollar and a half gold piece constituted his entire capital when he reached Booneville, rendering immediate employment a necessity, and he began chopping wood on War Eagle mountain, receiving six dollars per day for his work, the wood being furnished to the Oro Fino mine. From that period forward Mr. Regan was for many years actively connected with the mining interests of the state. He accepted the work of timbering the Oro Fino

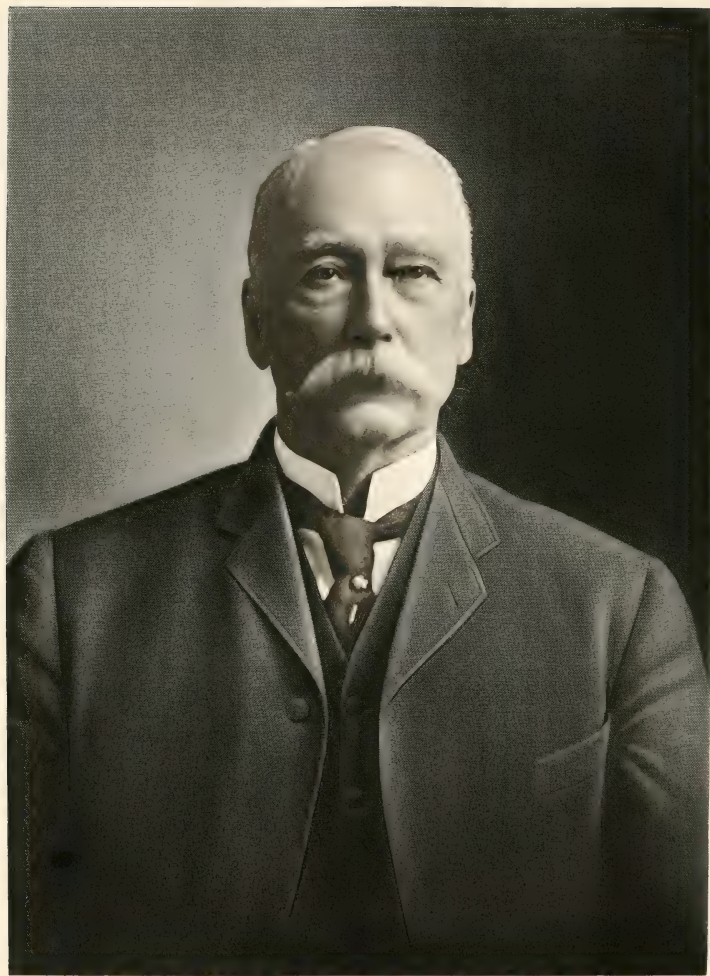
mine, and when that mine became insolvent in the fall of 1866, its owners were indebted to Mr. Regan in the sum of nearly twenty-five hundred dollars, no cent of which he ever collected. Civilization in the northwest was somewhat chaotic in those days, as in the absence of courts and lawyers men took affairs into their own hands and more than one fight was staged in the mining districts. In one of these a cannon was used that is now doing duty as a historical relic in Silver City, where it is known as "Old Grover." Mr. Regan was employed for some time in the Poorman mine and when it was closed down in the fall of 1866 he joined with five others in organizing a wood chopping outfit, being employed in that connection during the succeeding winter. In the winter of 1868 he was in Salt Lake City and with the discovery of the Ida Elmore mine at Silver City he resumed his activities in the mining region. By the fall of that year, however, he decided that he wished to engage in business on his own account and entered into partnership with John Callon in hauling quartz and lumber for the mines. They also operated a sawmill, whipsawing the lumber, which sold for three hundred and seventy-five dollars per thousand, and the two men could easily saw two hundred feet a day. Mr. Regan also engaged in teaming, being thus employed until 1875, when he purchased a half interest in the Idaho Hotel at Silver City, becoming a partner of Hosea Eastman, whose interest in the business he bought in 1877, remaining as the popular proprietor of that hotel until 1889. In the meantime events were shaping themselves in connection with the mining developments of the northwest that brought Mr. Regan again into active connection with mining interests. In 1875 the failure of the Bank of California caused heavy losses to the miners of Silver City and vicinity, and with the adjustment of the claims of the creditors the Oro Fino finally came into possession of Mr. Regan. Careful management and wise investment at length made him the owner of the Ida Elmore, the Golden Chariot, the Minnesota, the South Chariot and the Mahogany mines, which he afterward sold to a Philadelphia company, and he also had a two-fifths interest in the Stoddard mine, which eventually he sold to the Delamar company for eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. He held valuable mining interests in Owyhee county, while his business interests at Boise were extensive and important. He was the president of the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company and the treasurer and general manager of the Overland Company, Limited. He was likewise a large stockholder in the Boise City National Bank and was one of the officers and stockholders of the Weiser

Land & Improvement Company. In all these connections he displayed sound business judgment that made his cooperation of the utmost value in the successful management of the corporations indicated.

In 1878 Mr. Regan was married to Miss Rose Blackinger, a native of Buffalo, New York, who came with her parents by wagon across the plains in 1862, living for a time in Oregon and then removing to Ruby City, Idaho, where she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Regan, who sought her hand in marriage. They became the parents of four children: Lily and Harold, deceased; William V., a prominent business man of Boise; and Lieutenant John M. Regan, who gave his life in the cause of world democracy in the recent great European war and who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. The Regan home, a palatial residence built in colonial style, is one of the finest in Boise. It is finished throughout in hardwood and is surrounded by a broad lawn adorned with beautiful flowers and stately trees.

One of the local papers, writing of Mr. Regan said: "Timothy Regan is the ripe flower and fruitage of Idaho pioneer days. He is one of the Argonauts who have blazed the trails and helped lay here the foundations of an empire. Simple as a child in his tastes, easily approached, bearing his honors and the prestige his well earned wealth give him, meekly, a firm and unfailing friend, a generous but vigilant enemy, in charities abundant, he passes down the golden slope towards the sunset, and when, at last, he goes over the 'Great Divide,' he will leave behind the memory of a life well and nobly lived and his name will be carved high on the marble shaft of Idaho's heroic pioneers."

A little time after those words were written, on the 7th of October, 1919, Timothy Regan passed away, having reached the age of seventy-five years, his death undoubtedly being hastened through the deep grief which he felt over the death of his son on one of the battlefields of Europe. When the final summons came there were hundreds who paid tribute to his memory, commenting on the integrity of his character, his high purposes, his generosity and his loyalty to the ideals which he ever kept before him. Abraham Lincoln said: "There is something better than making a living—making a life." While Timothy Regan won wealth, it was only one aim of his career, for he never forgot his obligations to his fellow-men, his country or his church. He indeed "made a life" that should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who knew him and an example for those who follow.



H B Eastman

Hosea B. Eastman



BEFORE Idaho was organized as a territory Hosea B. Eastman took up his abode within its borders and for many years he remained a most active and prominent factor in the upbuilding of the capital city. Every phase of pioneer life is familiar to him. All of the hardships and privations occasioned by remoteness from the advantages of the older civilization of the east, also the Indian fighting in an effort to plant the seeds of civilization on the western frontier and in fact every form of activity that led at length to the establishment of the great empire of the north-west, are to him not a matter of hearsay or of history but a matter of actual experience. He came to be one of the most forceful factors in the financial and commercial development of Boise, where he took up his abode in 1863, and just as his ancestors aided in the establishment of civilization upon the Atlantic coast, he has borne his full share in the work of development upon the Pacific coast.

Mr. Eastman is a native of Whitefield, New Hampshire. He was born in the year 1835 and is descended from a family that was founded on American soil in early colonial days, when this country was still numbered among the possessions of Great Britain. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eastman, was numbered among the colonial troops that fought for the independence of the nation. Following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis he returned to his home and devoted his attention to the occupation of farming. Among his children was Caleb Eastman, father of Hosea B. Eastman.

The last named spent his youthful days upon a New England farm and attended the public schools of the neighborhood, but the opportunities of the west attracted him when he was a young man and in 1862, he crossed the continent, taking up his abode in Idaho, although the territory was not yet created. The following year, however, Idaho came into existence and at that time embraced the greater part of the states of Montana and Wyoming. It was on the 21st of October, 1862, that Mr. Eastman, accompanied by his brother, Benjamin Manson, sailed from New York city and at Aspinwall they started across the Isthmus of Panama and thence made their way up the Pacific coast to California. For a brief period

they were connected with ranching in that state and in 1862, with a thirty mule pack train, started for Canyon City, Oregon. A few months later Hosea B. Eastman was at Silver City, Idaho, where he gave his attention to mining for a number of years, mining and milling some of the first gold quartz ever sold in the state. The journey to Idaho had been made with a company of adventurous miners, who traveled on snowshoes from Canyon City, Oregon, to Auburn. While en route they lost their way and for several days Mr. Eastman had no food save bacon rinds that had been retained to rub on the bottoms of the snowshoes to keep them free from packed snow. At Silver City the brothers, H. B. and B. M. Eastman, owned and conducted the old Idaho Hotel for a number of years and on disposing of that property came to Boise, where they purchased the old-time Overland Hotel, long one of the best known hostleries of the west.

Before coming to Boise, however, Mr. Eastman had taken part in various fights with the Indians and on one occasion, at the time of the South Mountain fight, he was wounded. He felt that the bullet should be removed, but there was no one to undertake this task. He insisted that a hospital steward, who knew nothing of surgery, should do it. The man at first refused, but Mr. Eastman insisted, placed himself on a small table and without any anaesthetic permitted the crude probing by means of which the bullet was finally extracted. He and four companions had stood out against a band of more than three hundred Indians. It was in such ways that the courage and valor of Mr. Eastman and other heroic pioneers was continually manifest.

Removing to Boise, Mr. Eastman became a prominent factor in the development and upbuilding of the city, with which he has been connected in many ways and through many years. He took up his abode in the city when it was a small and inconsequential village. He aided its advancement in every possible way and as the years passed became a dominant figure in its business circles, connected with many commercial and financial enterprises which have had to do with the upbuilding of the capital and the establishment of its high civic standards. He became the president of the Pacific National Bank of Boise and was also one of the organizers of the Boise City National Bank. When the old Overland Hotel, which was long a popular hostelry under the management of Mr. Eastman, was torn down he erected upon that site the Overland office building, one of the fine structures of the city, and remained president of the company owning the building for an ex-

tended period. He was the general manager of the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company and installed the first water system in the old Overland Hotel. It was this company that also built the great Natatorium on Warm Springs avenue in Boise. He became a prominent factor in the ownership and conduct of an extensive hardware business conducted under the name of the Eastman & Teller Hardware Company, of which he was vice president and a member of the board of directors until the business was sold on the 1st of August, 1912.

While a resident of Silver City, Mr. Eastman was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Ann Blackinger, who shared with him in all of the privations and hardships incident to the struggles of the early days and also lived to enjoy the fruits of their later prosperity. To them were born two sons. Frank M., who was born May 30, 1878, attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and afterward completed the full literary course in Yale University, where he won the Bachelor's degree. He passed away May 5, 1912. The younger son, Ben Sherman Eastman, was born in Boise and, like his brother, attended the Phillips Academy at Andover, while later he entered Yale and completed the scientific course in that institution, being graduated as a member of the class of 1902, on which occasion the Bachelor of Philosophy degree was bestowed upon him.

Such in brief is the life history of Hosea B. Eastman, a man whom to know is to esteem and honor. For much more than half a century he has resided in Boise and there is no phase of development and progress in the northwest with which he is not thoroughly familiar. At all times he has borne his share in the work of development and improvement and has met the changing conditions, ready for any emergency and for any opportunity. There are no esoteric phases in his entire career, nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. He has been straightforward in all of his business relations, has stood loyally by his honest convictions and in the development of his business affairs has employed constructive methods that have made his efforts a feature in the upbuilding and progress of the community as well as a factor in the promotion of his own fortunes.



John Leupp

John Lemp



JOHN LEMP, winning his initial success in Boise in the brewery business, extended his efforts into other fields, and became a most successful investor in real estate and the promoter of irrigation interests of great value to the district in which he operated. While he started out in the business world empty-handed, he came to be known as one of the men of affluence in Boise and, moreover, at the time of his death had resided for a continuous period in the city longer than any other of its residents. Many phases of Idaho's development and progress were perfectly familiar to him and in substantial measure he contributed to the work of up-building along material lines.

John Lemp was born in Neiderweisel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 21, 1838, his parents being John Jacob and Anna Elizabeth (Jung) Lemp. He pursued his education in the public schools of his native place until he reached the age of fourteen years. He was a lad of twelve when his father died and his mother, at the age of seventy-five years, came to Boise, where she passed away at the age of eighty-six. John Lemp, on reaching the age of fourteen, started for the new world, having determined to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. It was in 1852 that he landed at New York, whence he made his way to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided for seven years, largely devoting that time to clerking in one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city. Attracted by gold discoveries in California, he started for Pike's Peak in 1859 and there engaged in prospecting and mining but without any large measure of success. With the discovery of gold in Montana, then a part of Idaho territory, he traveled to that state in a company of which William A. Clark, afterward United States senator from Montana and one of America's most prominent capitalists, was of the number. After they had reached a point within the present boundaries of Idaho Mr. Clark and his companions proceeded to Bannock, Montana, while Mr. Lemp and others continued the journey to West Branch, now Boise, Idaho, where they arrived July 8, 1863. They found a little frontier settlement composed of a postoffice and a few dwellings, together with a smaller group of business houses of most primitive character. Mr. Lemp soon went from Boise to Idaho City but

after a brief period there passed, returned to the future capital of the state and remained a resident thereof until his demise. In the early '70s he established a brewery in South Mountain, then a mining camp, and for a teacup of gold dust purchased a small and thoroughly equipped brewery in Boise. He built what was then considered an extensive brewery and from time to time remodeled the plant and increased its facilities in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. As he prospered in this undertaking he made investments in Idaho real estate, his judgment proving most sound in the placing of his purchases. It was largely the increase in real estate values that made him one of the wealthy men of his adopted state. His land holdings included more than five thousand acres and he also had extensive and valuable properties in Boise, adding to the development and beauty of the city through the improvements which he placed upon his land. He erected and owned the Capitol Hotel building and the Shainwald block, also built many residences and business blocks and transformed unsightly vacancies into beautiful residential sections. He took great delight in Boise's growth and improvement, for from the time when he settled within the borders of the little frontier town his interests centered here.

Mr. Lemp did a most important work in connection with the promotion of irrigation projects. He was one of the most active and influential supporters of the Settlers canal, one of the first and most important irrigating systems of the state. The work was scarcely under way when others associated with him lost heart and became discouraged concerning the prospect, but Mr. Lemp never faltered and largely financed the undertaking, which cost him a fortune. He encountered many difficulties in the way of slides, quicksands and breaks, but at length the canal was completed and proved of the greatest value and importance to the district, supplying an abundance of water for the irrigation of extensive tracts in the Boise valley. Mr. Lemp also figured in banking circles, becoming an extensive stockholder in the First National Bank of Boise and served for a number of years as its president. He was also one of the promoters and large stockholders of the Boise Rapid Transit Company, which built the first electric street car line in the capital, now the property of the Boise Railroad Company.

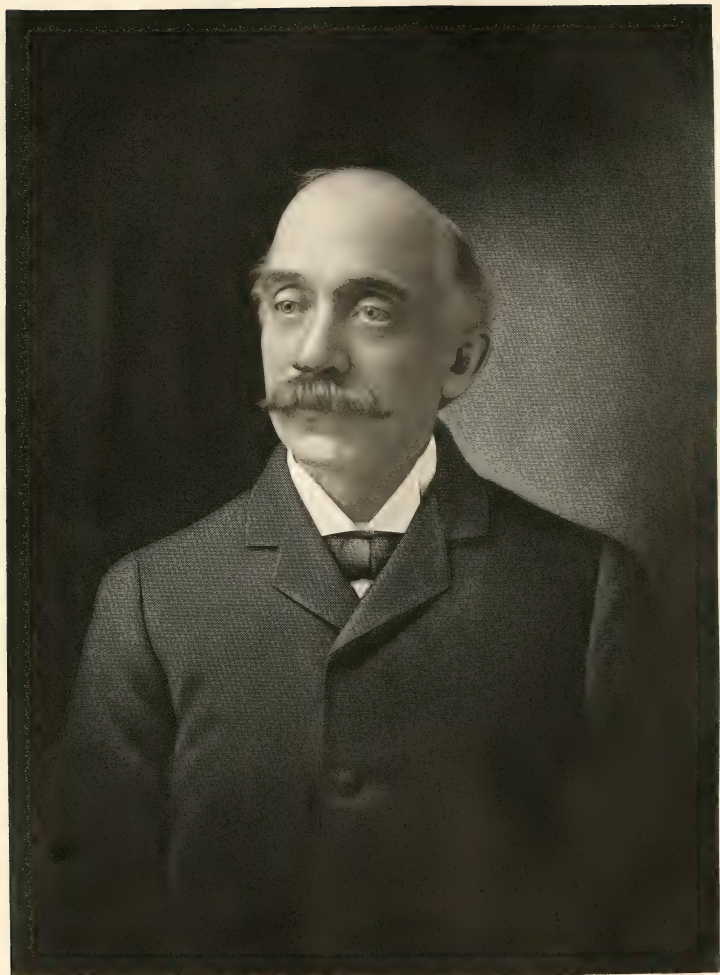
On the 7th of May, 1865, Mr. Lemp was married to Miss Catherine Kohlhepp, a native of Marburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born November 20, 1850, and a daughter of William Kohlhepp, who brought his family to America during the early girlhood of his daughter Catherine, so that she was reared at Muscatine, Iowa. In



Catherine Temp

1864 the family started across the plains for the northwest. An immigrant party that had preceded them had been massacred by the red men and there was much danger attendant upon the trip, for the party took with them a fine herd of cattle, always an attraction to the Indians. Mrs. Lemp, however, was largely instrumental in preventing any hostilities, for she would invite the Indians to partake of meals with the party of immigrants and before breaking camp she always contrived to make delicious biscuits for them and thus gained their goodwill. It was after the Kohlhepp home was established in Boise that she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Lemp, who sought her hand in marriage, and for about forty-three years they traveled life's journey happily together, being separated by the death of Mrs. Lemp, which occurred on the 7th of January, 1908, while Mr. Lemp survived until July 18, 1912. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are yet living, namely: Elizabeth, who married William B. Conner; Augusta, the wife of A. Roderick Grant, of Portland, Oregon; Ada, now Mrs. Edwin G. Hurt; Louise, who married Marshall C. Simonson; Albert C.; Herbert F.; and Bernard L.

Mr. Lemp gave his political support to the republican party, of which he was a staunch advocate, and he was at all times an interested student of the problems of vital import to the government. For twenty years he served as a member of the city council of Boise and in 1874 was elected mayor, giving to the city a progressive and liberal administration. He belonged to the Masonic lodge, in which he filled all of the offices, including that of worshipful master, and he was also a member of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he served as treasurer for ten years, and was past grand patriarch at the time of his death. He belonged to the Boise Commercial Club and the Boise Turn Verein and he was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. He was a man of firm friendships, of undoubted loyalty to his convictions and of most charitable and benevolent spirit. At the time of his demise the Boise Evening News said of him: "Many of the early pioneers visited the Lemp home this morning and informed the bereaved children of good deeds which their father had done and many of which were previously unknown to them. One of the visitors who had known and been close to Mr. Lemp for years stated that the deceased had done more for charity than any other man in the state, as he was always lending a helping hand to those who were down, giving generously and helping them onward, and he here provided for a number of men for several years after their day of work was done and they were without the means with which to live."



Nathan Falk

Nathan Falk



BOISE'S history could not be written without extended mention of Nathan Falk. For thirty-nine years a citizen of the capital, he was for a quarter of a century its leading merchant. But not only was he a successful business man, he was as well a prominent and representative citizen who ever felt and manifested the keenest interest in the welfare and progress of Boise, who stood as the champion of its school system, a promoter of its civic development and a leader in many of its lines of activity that have constituted sources of its growth and greatness. It is no wonder then that Nathan Falk with his marked ability, his sympathy and his generosity was termed "the best beloved citizen of Boise."

A native of Bavaria, Nathan Falk was born in Egenhausen, July 12, 1847, and pursued his education in the schools of Germany and France. When fifteen years of age he left the schoolroom to take passage on a westward bound steamer with America as his destination, crossing the Atlantic in 1862. After a brief period passed in New York city, he sailed for San Francisco, making the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent a short time in San Francisco, in Portland, Oregon, and at The Dalles, but the spring of 1864 found him a resident of Boise, where he continued to make his home until death called him in 1903. He entered upon his business career here as bookkeeper for the firm of Hessberg & Company, with whom he remained for two years, and in 1868 he engaged in business on his own account in partnership with his brother David, opening a little mercantile establishment in a small building on Main street, a few feet from the corner of Eighth street, under the firm style of David Falk & Brother, on the 19th of September. The beginning was a very modest one, the stock being limited, while Boise at that time was a little frontier town. The firm used a wheelbarrow for the delivery of goods and there was little to foreshadow the greatness which the establishment was to reach in the future. The methods of the Falk Brothers, however, were most progressive and they catered to the public through honorable dealing and an earnest desire to please their patrons. The business steadily grew and after fifteen years, or in 1873, they were joined by their brother, Sigmund

Falk, who was admitted to a partnership. From the beginning the firm maintained a most enterprising and progressive policy, and by 1891 the trade had increased to such an extent that a corporation was formed to carry on the business under the style of the Falk-Bloch Mercantile Company with Nathan Falk as the president. Another change in the personnel occurred in 1900, when Mr. Bloch disposed of his interest to the other active members of the firm, and the name of the Falk Mercantile Company was then adopted. For many years Nathan Falk directed the course of the enterprise which he had established and developed it into one of the important and extensive commercial interests of the northwest. The indelible impress of his personality today still dominates the policy pursued by the company which bears his name. His was a simple creed: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you and do it now." His sterling integrity, keen foresight and executive ability made hosts of friends for him, and his advice was eagerly sought by rich and poor alike and given as freely and honestly to one as to the other.

Mr. Falk's life was one of unselfish devotion to his family. On the 22d of August, 1878, in Bavaria, having returned on a visit to his native country from the United States, Mr. Falk was married to Miss Rosa Steinmeier, a native of Munich and a daughter of Ignatz and Emalie Steinmeier. For a number of years Mrs. Falk was a semi-invalid and her husband's devotion to her welfare, comfort and happiness was ideal. They became the parents of six children: Bella, now the wife of Stanley Gordon Smith; Anne, the wife of Samuel M. Rothchild; Leo, who married Helen Friendly, of Elmira, New York; Ralph, a practicing physician, who married Marion Citron, of Portland, Oregon; Harry N., who married Eleanor Walker White, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Theodore. The sons have all located in Boise and are emulating the characteristics and virtues of their father in his relation to the commercial and civic interests of the city.

It was while visiting in his native land at the time of his marriage that Mr. Falk was arrested by the military authorities for having left the country at the age of fifteen years without having served in the army. Germany even at that time was most militaristic and the people feared the enmity of the military power. Mr. Falk's friends and relatives begged him to pay his fine and let the matter drop, but he was obdurate and refused. He stood for his rights as an American citizen and fought the matter out to a complete victory. He was always most bitter in his feeling against imperial Germany and foresaw years ago where such a policy would finally end.

Mr. Falk was both a Mason and Odd Fellow and was a most prominent representative of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He had no ambition along political lines, yet he served as a member of the school board and in various other positions of honor and trust in Boise at the request of his fellow townsmen. To his devotion to the schools is largely due the upbuilding of the educational system of Boise and its attainment to its present high standard of excellence. The hand of his genius was visible in many other directions. For many years he served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as such his name was closely associated with the good work accomplished by that body for advancing the growth and prosperity of Idaho's capital. At his death one wrote of him as "a man who was peculiarly dear to the hearts of our whole people and chiefly because public spirit, probity and kindness were ingrained in his nature. Mr. Falk always took the initiative in steps of enterprise and magnitude and invariably embarked his whole soul in every cause dedicated to the betterment of Boise, a city largely the child of his enterprise and the object of his almost paternal devotion. He was indeed a man with great breadth of mind and reach of vision, one who could make his way through many difficulties and win and hold the respect of any community; a man who was morally brave, the soul of integrity, and whose influence and presence broadened and ennobled his fellows. Splendid are the material monuments Mr. Falk's industry and integrity have erected to perpetuate his memory, but the place he filled in the minds and hearts of those who knew him best is his most enviable monument and encomium."

The death of Mr. Falk occurred in Hailey, July 22, 1903. He had gone to join two of his sons in an outing near Ketchum, and becoming ill, was taken to Hailey, where the best possible medical aid was summoned, but all to no avail. At the request of the board of directors of the Boise Chamber of Commerce all the business houses of the city closed at the time of his funeral and the Chamber of Commerce, the city council, the school board and every fraternal and civic organization with which he was identified passed resolutions of respect which were memorials to his high personal worth and his valuable contribution to the city's development and growth. From the poorest and the humblest to the highest and the greatest of Boise's population there were heard expressions of the deepest sorrow and regret. The news of his demise carried with it a sense of personal bereavement to every resident of Boise and all who knew him throughout the state. Perhaps no better expression of the character, ability and valuable life work of Mr. Falk can be given than

by quoting those who were long associated with him. Frank R. Coffin, who for forty years was a friend of Mr. Falk, associated with him in many important enterprises, said: "I feel that I should not let my old friend, Nathan Falk, go to his last home without paying at least a brief tribute to his memory. Our acquaintance dates back forty years and we were, I am proud to say, always friends.

"We came to Boise in the same year, 1865. He was in the employ of Hessberg & Company, whose business was on the corner where the First National Bank is located. I went to work in the tin shop of George H. Chick, who was where the Telephone building now stands.

"Mr. Falk went into business for himself in 1868 and I followed him in 1870, and nearly, if not the last time we met—indulging in reminiscences of our young days—we discovered that we were the only two of the old-time merchants of Boise left who were yet in business.

"The passing of Nathan Falk is to me a loss and bereavement which I deeply feel. He was a noble and generous friend, a public-spirited and unselfish citizen."

Of Nathan Falk Mayor Hawley said: "During all the many years of my acquaintance with Nathan Falk I never knew him to have anything to do with what was wrong, nor fail to be interested in what was right. He was a loyal, progressive citizen, a man whose personality appealed to all classes and whose purse was ever open when money was needed for a good purpose. His loyalty to Boise and the city's interests grew with every hour of his residence among us and he was always a safe man to appeal to in emergencies. In serving the public in what were often thankless positions, he bestowed that careful attention to the interests of the people that he did to his own and not a detail ever escaped him.

"In commercial circles and private business transactions his word was as good as United States bonds. I never heard of his doing a mean act in his life. He was a public benefactor in every sense of the word and by his death every citizen of Boise has lost a friend."

"I have known Nathan Falk for thirty-six years," said Peter Sonna, "and in my opinion his death is a serious loss to the community. I became acquainted with him in 1867, when I moved here from Idaho City, and during all the years that have elapsed I have had many business dealings with him. I have always found him to be a man of fine honor in his business relations. His word was as good as his bond; whatever he said he would do, he has always

fulfilled. In every way he has been very prompt and honorable in all his business engagements.

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"He was one of the most enterprising men that I have ever met in this section. He was a leader in everything tending to the advancement of the community in which he lived. He has been in the lead in all the public movements of all the years he has lived here.

"He was wonderfully well liked for a man who had the extensive business dealings he had. Everyone seemed to love him. He was universally respected and esteemed, and I take a great deal of pleasure in telling what I can of his character to honor his memory.

"I can only repeat that in the death of Mr. Falk, Boise has suffered an almost irreparable loss. It was a great loss to the town, to the community and to this part of Idaho."

Bishop Glorieux, on learning of the death of the deceased merchant, said: "I had the honor to serve on committees with Nathan Falk for sixteen years and we had not worked together long before I grew to respect the man and value his judgment. While at all times an optimist, there was nothing bombastic about Mr. Falk. He had a way of sifting everything and getting all the facts. When he differed with you he presented his side of the case in a nice, manly way and was never arbitrary. He was a man of sound judgment and the very soul of honor. Boise can ill afford to lose such a citizen. I feel that I have lost a dear friend and counselor and I sympathize most deeply with his family in their bereavement."

Editorially the Daily Statesman wrote: "In the untimely death of Nathan Falk this city and the state of Idaho sustain a loss so great that it seems almost irreparable. He was one of the foremost business men of the state and occupied a very large place in the commercial and social affairs of the capital city. His interests here were very large, but still larger was the influence that he exerted upon the development of the city and its trade interests, upon its business methods and upon its character as a municipality.

"No city can afford to lose such a man and The Statesman voices a universal sentiment in saying there are few if any others whose death would create such a void. Yesterday was a day of mourning throughout the entire city, for all our people honored the dead merchant and all feel a sense of personal loss in his taking off.

"Nathan Falk was a model man of business, a model husband and father, a model member of society. There is no point at which one can touch his character and disclose a flaw. He was keen, alert and masterful in his business dealings, and, above all, he was guided by the spirit of honesty and kept his escutcheon so bright that no

rival could ever challenge his methods or his purposes. He had the great virtue of doing well what he had to do for himself and those dependent upon him; he had the equally great virtue of doing vigorously and with wise discretion what he was called upon to do in the interest of the public; and he had the still greater virtues of honesty and truth and charity. He was diligent in all things; he was effective in all things; he was above reproach in all things and thus not only won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, but commanded their affection in a remarkable degree.

"It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Falk was beloved by this people to an extent that is seldom enjoyed by any member of a community. His friends were found everywhere, embracing the entire list of those who had any degree of acquaintance with him, and among those who enjoyed a measure of close acquaintance this friendship ripened into deep affection for him. Thus it comes about that, in addition to the universal feeling that the city has lost one who cannot be replaced easily, there exists in hundreds of breasts today a sense of personal bereavement that cannot be lightly dismissed.

"In the hour of their deep affliction the members of the family have the tender sympathy of a great multitude who enjoyed the friendship of the departed. While nothing can assuage their grief, they have the satisfaction of knowing that his work was well done; that he was prepared for the summons, and that he has left a record in which they and those to come after them in the family line will have cause to feel abounding pride. He was one who did not live in vain. His example is set before the people of this city as a shining light, and, though his body be consigned to the dark and silent grave, those who shed the bitter tear over the casket as they take their last look upon those familiar features may console themselves with the thought that he has gone to the reward that is the heritage of those whose lives are guided by the light of duty, who do justice, who love honesty, who practice charity and forbearance, who are faithful in all things and who strive, while shaping their own lives aright, to assist others in securing a firm grasp upon those virtues that constitute the foundations of character."



Geo. W. Stark

Hon. John W. Hart



ONE of the most prominent citizens of Rigby and of this section of the state is the Hon. John W. Hart, who has served in the general assembly of Idaho, first as representative and then as state senator, and who takes a prominent part in the important business, political and religious activities of Jefferson and neighboring counties. He was born in Ogden, Utah, November 14, 1866, the son of John I. and Martha (Barton) Hart, natives of England, who on coming to America in 1853, went directly to Ogden, Utah, and there settled. The father immediately engaged in farming and stock raising, which he carried on steadily until 1899, when he began his well earned retirement. He resides now at Hooper, Utah, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. The mother, however, is not living, her death occurring in November, 1904, when she was 54 years of age.

Until he was twenty-six years of age, John W. Hart lived in Utah and it was in the city of Ogden that he received his early schooling. After he had reached man's estate he started out on his own account, engaging in farming and stock raising, in which he has been more or less interested ever since. It was not until 1895 that he decided to cast his lot with the people of Idaho, and in that year he left his native state and with his family located in that part of Fremont county which later became a part of Jefferson county. Here he bought a farm which he still operates, carrying on general farming and stock raising.

Since his coming to Jefferson county, Mr. Hart has not devoted himself entirely to agricultural pursuits, a fact which is shown in one way by the deep interest he has taken and is taking in the development of the business activities of this section, especially banking. In 1913, he, with other men of the community, purchased the Rigby State bank, which they operated under the same charter until 1919. For some time it seemed to Senator Hart and his associates that the economic development of this section demanded that the credit facilities of the Rigby State bank be extended; accordingly the capital was increased and the bank converted from a state to a national bank in 1919 under the national banking laws of the United

States and it now does business under the name of the First National Bank of Rigby with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars and a surplus of twenty thousand dollars. Especially marked has been the growth of the bank in the last six years since its purchase, at which time its deposits were fifty-three thousand dollars while opposite the same item on the bank's most recent financial statement is four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Besides Mr. Hart, who is president, the other officers of the bank are Josiah Call, vice president; F. B. Ellsworth, cashier, and Clarence Hart, assistant cashier. In November, 1918, Senator Hart with others organized the Jefferson State Bank at Menan, Jefferson county, and of this he is also president. In addition to his banking interests in Jefferson county he is a director of the Farmers & Merchants bank at Idaho Falls.

Aside from banking, Mr. Hart has business interests of a more general and varied nature. He is president of the C. A. Smith Mercantile Company of Menan; president of the City Pharmacy of Rigby; president of the Hart-Ellsworth Auto Company of Rigby and Rexburg, Idaho; and general superintendent of the Woods Live Stock Company of Jefferson and Clark counties. The last mentioned is the largest of the kind in the state, and, in addition to raising cattle, horses and sheep, they also carry on general farming on an extensive scale.

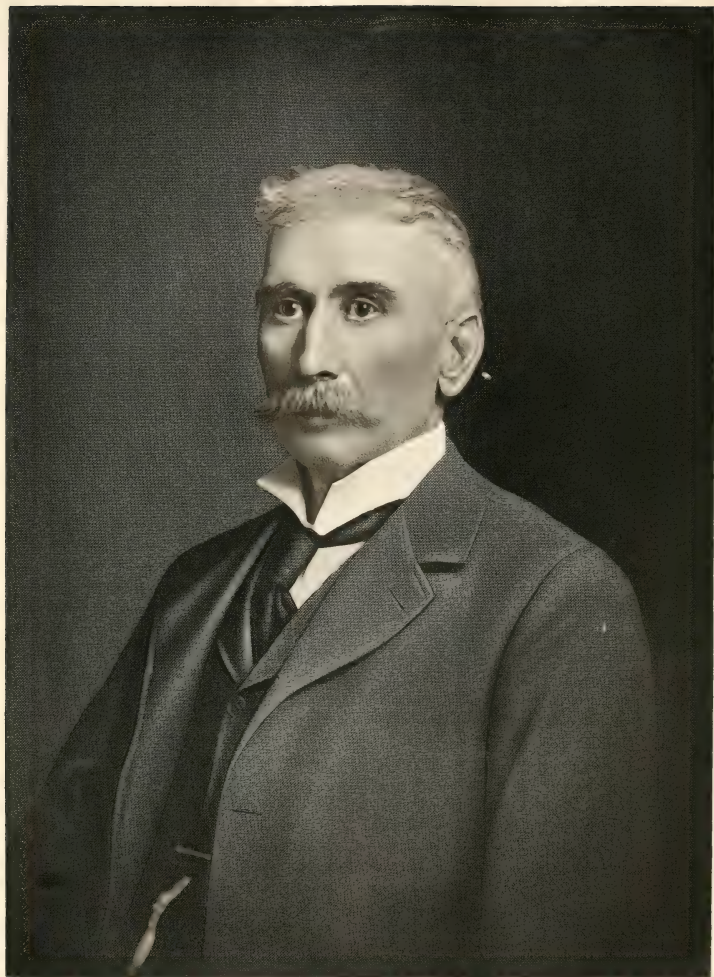
For a number of years Mr. Hart has taken a very prominent part in the public and political affairs of his state and community. He is a staunch republican and has devoted much of his time and talents to furthering the interests of that party both locally and nationally, having served for the past seven years as a member of the republican national committee. He has twice had the honor of nominating Senator Borah for the United States Senate and Senator Heyburn once. He was chosen to represent his district in the sixth session of the lower house of the state legislature and on the expiration of his term, his constituents were so fully satisfied with the quality of his work that he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate during the eighth session, serving continuously until the fourteenth session with the exception of the eleventh. An interesting sidelight of his senatorial experience occurred when Mr. Hart who, for two sessions was president pro tempore of the upper body, served as governor of the state for thirty days during the absence of the governor and lieutenant governor.

On December 2, 1886, Senator Hart was united in marriage to Elizabeth J. Hogge and to this union have been born thirteen chil-

dren, of whom two are deceased, namely: Vera, who died in 1911, and Martha, whose death occurred in 1898. The others are as follows: John W., Jr., a rancher in Jefferson county; Elizabeth E., the wife of Alvin S. Green, who is cashier of the Jefferson State bank at Menan; Clarence, the assistant cashier of the First National bank of Rigby; Charles O. and George L., both farmers living near Menan; Sarah Z., the wife of David H. Manwaring, a resident of Rexburg, Idaho; and Veda, David F., Cecil E., Joseph I., and Ivey Katherine, all of whom are living at home.

Both the senator and his wife are stanch and valued members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Rigby, and Mrs. Hart has served as state president of the Woman's Relief Society. Mr. Hart has also served the church for a number of years in official capacity. Under his administration the splendid stake tabernacle was erected in Rigby, and in 1886-87, he did missionary work in the southern states. For several years he was bishop of the ward of Menan, which position he relinquished to accept the presidency of the Rigby stake, in which capacity he has served for the last five years. All during the World war Mr. Hart devoted a large portion of his time to the government war activities, being chairman of each Liberty Loan drive in Jefferson county, which exceeded its quota each time and that without one penny's cost to the government.





John D. Davis
c. 1915

Thomas Jefferson Davis



SEVERAL months prior to the establishment of Fort Boise, Thomas Jefferson Davis had pitched his tent and taken a homestead upon the banks of the Boise river for land which is all within the present townsite of Boise and a part of which was in the original townsite. For the irrigation of this land he constructed the first irrigation ditch from the Boise river, and under the decree of the district court, establishing priorities for irrigation purposes, he was given the first right to the waters of that river, and this right is today the property of his children, who hold jointly the estate left by the father, having incorporated the same under the laws of the state of Idaho under the name of the Thomas Davis Estate. The United States land office was first opened at Boise in January, 1868, and on the opening day Thomas Davis made the first proof and received cash certificate No. 1, of which he was always justly proud, and the government records today testify that, by five months, he was the first agricultural settler in the Boise land district. Assisted by George D. Ellis, who was at the time a business partner, about six months after his first settlement, he built the first house in Boise. A few years afterward and just prior to his marriage, he built another house, upon his homestead, and it was in this house that all of his children were born.

Mr. Davis was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 2, 1838, and, having lost his father in boyhood, was, under the custom of that time, "bound out," and labored on the farm of Alexander Claycomb, near Monmouth, Illinois, and attended winter school. At the age of twenty-three, he and his brother Francis joined a party of seventy-five, which was bound for Florence, the great gold camp. He and his brother were outfitted with mule teams, wagons and supplies by Alexander Claycomb before leaving Illinois. After a hard trip across the country this band of pioneers were lured by men who had designs on their property, to go by way of a most inaccessible route over the Coeur d'Alene mountains, which necessitated the abandonment of their sun-bonneted wagons, in which they had spent two months creeping along the Indian trail, and

most of their provisions, or the sale of these at a shameful sacrifice to their traitorous guides, who offered five dollars for outfits that cost from three hundred to five hundred dollars. Mr. Davis determined not to be made a victim of such intrigue and, after advising with the others, their supplies were piled together and burned with the wagons, the party completing its journey to Elk City, Idaho, on horseback carrying a few supplies on pack horses. Upon their arrival in Elk City, owing to depressing reports from Florence, they abandoned the trip to that place and went to Walla Walla. From Walla Walla, Mr. Davis went to Auburn, Oregon, and then to Idaho City, where he mined with fair results, and in December, 1862, came to what is now Boise, where he made his home continuously until his death, June 10, 1908.

During the forty-six years in which he resided in Boise, Thomas Davis was a careful business man and one of the city's most substantially progressive citizens. He was a pioneer horticulturist and, as early as 1864, planted an orchard of seven thousand apple trees, which he purchased at a dollar and a quarter each, this being the pioneer apple orchard of Idaho, and, in later years he planted additional orchards of pears, peaches, prunes and cherries, and built a dryer, where he prepared a portion of his fruit crop for the trade in the interior, where fresh fruit could not be delivered. During the growth of his orchards to maturity he successfully engaged in gardening and marketed vegetables over the country as far as the mining camps in the Owyhees, having regular days for his wagons to visit the various camps. In addition to being a pioneer horticulturist and gardener, Mr. Davis was a pioneer in every line of commercial and business activity of Idaho, except that ever present pioneer, the saloon. He was engaged in the cattle and horse business, ranging horses from the Snake river into Nevada, with his ranch headquarters on the Bruneau; and ranging cattle on Smith's Prairie and later in Long valley. His range cattle were of the highest type, all being "white faces," and being for many years the only herd of Hereford cattle in Idaho. In connection with his cattle business, he acquired large land holdings in Long valley, and in the Boise valley what is known as the "Government Island Ranch," the latter being for a number of years withheld from settlement as a hay reserve for Fort Boise. This ranch, which is located just across the river from the city of Boise, contains about eight hundred acres and a large portion of it is today in vegetable gardens, which are quite pleasing to the eye of the traveler entering or leaving the city by train or trolley. He was engaged for a num-



Julia Davis

ber of years, as a partner of the late Charles Himrod in the mercantile business, their establishment occupying the building which today houses the Delano-Thompson Shoe Company, and in connection with this enterprise they operated freight teams between Boise and Kelton. He was a stockholder in the old Bank of Commerce and one of the reorganizers of the Boise City National Bank of which he became one of the largest stockholders.

During all the years of his life in Boise and Idaho, Mr. Davis never sought political office, but he was a faithful and conscientious elector, taking sufficient activity in public affairs to assert himself in favor of everything that went for the best interest of the city, state and nation. He was a firm believer in and cast his vote with the republican party, standing firm with a handful of personal friends when Boise and Idaho became free-silver mad. He cared absolutely nothing for public opinion of himself. He desired but few friends and these he wanted constantly with him.

In 1869, Julia McCrum came from her home in Gault, Ontario, Canada, to visit with her uncle, who was an army surgeon stationed at Fort Boise, and on April 26, 1871, she became the wife of Thomas Davis. They had a family of three sons and three daughters: Marion, who died at the age of four years; Harry, who was engaged in the cattle business, and died September 28, 1910; Edwin Horace, now president of the Thomas Davis Estate, incorporated; Thomas Jefferson, manager of the Davis Meat Company; Etta Davis Quinn, wife of W. L. Quinn, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Hazel Davis Taylor, wife of Rowland C. Taylor, of Boise, Idaho.

Julia Davis was one of the active pioneer women of Boise. She took great pleasure in making the women in the families of the new arrivals in the great west feel welcome and was generally the first to call upon a new family arriving in Boise, going at times to greet them where their tents were pitched beside the wagon trains and before they were definitely located. She was, until her death, which occurred September 19, 1907, active and prominent in the social life of Boise. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and always loyally followed its teachings and liberally contributed to its support.

Her death so greatly affected Mr. Davis, because of his advanced age, that he followed her in less than a year and during that time there was coupled with his great love for her memory a desire to perpetuate her name in Boise—the city which he loved and knew he must soon leave, after having watched it grow from a sagebrush wilderness. As a memorial to this much loved pioneer woman he

gave to the city a tract of forty-three acres extending along the water-front from Eighth street to Broadway, to be always known as Julia Davis Park. This today is Boise's chief park and has been developed with vast acres of velvety lawns, plentifully supplied with shade trees, with flowers, walks and driveways winding in and out, forming attractive landscape features. There is also a menagerie of wild animals and the park affords pleasure for thousands of visitors year by year, and band concerts are given there on Sundays during the summer season.

It would have been a great pleasure to Thomas Davis to have lived to witness a crowd at a Sunday band concert in Julia Davis Park. He was passionately fond of music, was a violinist, and in the early days was a member of the Boise band. He never missed an opportunity of hearing good music and on the evening of June 9, 1908, he could not deny himself the pleasure of hearing the Damrosch orchestra, although he had not been out of the house for two weeks, and on the morning after attending this concert he was found in his bed, as though quietly sleeping, but life had fled.



Thomas Jefferson Davis, Jr.



HOMAS JEFFERSON DAVIS is the manager of the Davis Meat Company of Boise and has other important business interests in Idaho, while for ten years he was a resident of Alaska. He is the eldest son and second child of Thomas Jefferson and Julia Davis, who are mentioned above. Born in Boise on the 7th of March, 1875, he was reared and educated in his native city and was graduated from the Boise high school, after which he went to New England, where he attended the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire. Later he attended the King's high school in Dresden, Germany, for more than three years. He has been an active business man through much of his life and spent about a decade in Alaska, where he was active along various business lines. One of his ventures in Alaska is a farm on Fairmount island, where he is engaged in raising the blue fox, and the place is known as the Fairmount Fox Farm. He is yet interested in that business, having a partner, who manages the farm. In the fall of 1918 he returned to Boise, since which time he has been the manager of the Davis Meat Company, one of the principal packing interests of the city, while in Alaska he also has oil and mining interests. He is watchful of every opportunity pointing to success and his activities have been an element in the commercial development of this section of the state.

In Seattle, Washington, on the 20th of December, 1912, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Roberts, who was born in Illinois. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias and he has many friends in those organizations. His experiences by reason of his sojourn in Alaska have been broad and varied. In going to the northwest he manifested the same qualities which brought his honored father as a pioneer to Idaho. He displays the same splendid business characteristics and is making the Davis meat plant one of the most important industries of this section of the state.

Edwin H. Davis



EDWIN H. DAVIS is the president of the Thomas J. Davis Estate, Inc., and is thus active in the management of real estate interests of large value. He is a young man of marked business ability and enterprise whom Boise is proud to number among her native sons. He was here born on the 21st of November, 1882, and is the fifth child and third son of the late Thomas Jefferson and Julia Davis, who were Boise pioneers, very prominent in the business, industrial and social life of the community, where they remained until death called them. The wife and mother passed away September 19, 1907, and the father died on the 10th of June, 1908. They are mentioned at length on another page of this work.

Their son, Edwin H. Davis, was born and reared in Boise and in the acquirement of his education passed through consecutive grades in the public schools, becoming a high school pupil. He afterward entered Notre Dame University of Indiana and later studied in the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire. From early manhood he has been an active factor in business life and since his father's death has been manager and president of the Thomas J. Davis Estate, Inc., which is one of the largest in this section of Idaho. He was the chief organizer of the Davis Meat Company, which is an important and prosperous packing industry, constituting one of the leading productive industries of Boise. The plant is located on the left bank of the Boise river about a mile west of Boise, on property which the father owned. The plant consists of one large main building of solid concrete and various smaller buildings and pens for live stock, together with several cottages that are occupied by those conducting the plant. The entire plant is fashioned and designed along the most modern scientific lines and is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery such as is found in every modern packing house. It is supplied with electric lights and a water system and its product is chiefly sold in Boise. The Thomas J. Davis Estate also embraces large realty interests both within and outside of Boise, the realty outside including about seven hundred acres of fine lands in the Boise valley along the river just west of the city—lands that are most fertile and produc-

tive and which include the beautiful and famous Chinese gardens, visible to and admired by all travelers on the Nampa Interurban Railway line, which follows the crest of the hill above the gardens, and they are seen as well by all who travel the public highway along the hillcrest. These Chinese gardens are all on the Thomas J. Davis estate and constitute one of the most beautiful sights in the valley of Boise through the summer seasons.


On the 31st of December, 1907, Edwin H. Davis was married to Miss Marcella Torrance, who was born in Denver, Colorado, November 25, 1882, a daughter of the late Samuel and Anna (Shepard) Torrance. She was reared chiefly in Boise, where her father established and conducted the first foundry of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children: Julia, who was born May 10, 1913, and was named for her grandmother; Thomas Jefferson, who was born August 4, 1915, and was named for his grandfather; Marcella, who was born February 11, 1917, and was named for her mother; and Mary, born September 18, 1918. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Davis is a Mason of high degree, having become connected with the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a most progressive business man who, thoroughly trained by his father in business methods, has become a most active factor in the care and conduct of important interests. Opportunities that others pass heedlessly by win his recognition and in the utilization of these he has steadily advanced the business interests which are controlled by the estate. His life work has added new laurels to an untarnished family name.



Monte B. Swinn

Montie B. Gwinn

NTENSE and well directed energy have brought Montie B. Gwinn to the position of secretary of the Malheur Live Stock & Land Company, to official connection with various banks and, more than that, to a point of leadership in connection with vital problems of war service. He has been a resident of Boise since 1871. He was born in Boone, Boone county, Iowa, September 16, 1857, a son of the Rev. Robert M. Gwinn, a Methodist minister, who was born in Pennsylvania and at the time of the Civil war rendered active service at the front in defense of the Union cause. The mother died during the infancy of her son Montie B., and the father afterward married again, removing to Boise with his family in 1871 to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, which he thus served for two years. Later he removed to California, where his death occurred.

Montie B. Gwinn, however, remained in Boise and practically his entire life has been spent in Idaho and Oregon, in which states he is widely known as a representative of banking and financial interests, of real estate dealing and the sheep industry. His education has been largely acquired in the school of experience. Removing with the family to Boise when he was a lad of fourteen years, he entered a store, in which he remained as clerk until he attained his majority. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and the years 1879 and 1880 found him actively connected with the lumber trade in Boise as proprietor of a yard. In the latter year he took up merchandising at Caldwell, Idaho, having in the meantime opened a store at Middleton, while later he also became connected with mercantile interests at DeLamar, Idaho, and was thus engaged until 1893. From 1894 until 1898 he was managing director of the New York Life Insurance Company for Idaho and eastern Oregon, with headquarters at Boise, and for the past third of a century he has been prominently identified with the sheep industry and with the banking business in Idaho and Oregon. In 1906 he became the owner of a bank at Pendleton, Oregon, which he nationalized under the name of the American National Bank. He continued its conduct until 1908,

when he sold the bank and returned to Boise. While at Pendleton he served for one year as president of the Oregon State Bankers Association, a position which indicated his high standing in the banking fraternity there. He was likewise chosen president of the Idaho State Bankers Association in 1918, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Davis from that position. This was another recognition of his business standing and gives him the added distinction of having been at the head of the state banking association of two states. He is now a director of the First National Bank of Boise but at the present time is giving the greater part of his attention and energy to the management of the business of the Malheur Live Stock & Land Company of Boise, of which he is the secretary. This company operates extensively in Malheur county, Oregon, where it has large landed interests. Mr. Gwinn was one of the organizers of the company in 1903 and for many years has made the conduct of the business his chief concern, with offices in the Overland building in Boise. The company owns and controls fifty thousand acres of land in Malheur, Grant and Harney counties of Oregon and its operations are leading to the upbuilding and development of that section of the country.

The live stock feature of the business has made Mr. Gwinn an authority upon the subject of sheep raising and he was called before the Idaho Bankers Association at its convention held in Pocatello in June, 1918, to speak upon the subject of the future of the sheep industry in the state. His figures, gleaned from statistics, indicate a decline in the sheep industry, with an increased consumption of mutton in the United States, while the annual imports of the country were over one-half of the wool consumed. In this connection Mr. Gwinn said: "Recognizing the need for a substantial increase in the sheep industry in Idaho in the future, it occurs to me that one of the most needed things to bring this about is to have a thorough revision of public sentiment. The people of our communities must look upon it with friendly interest and discard absolutely any attitude of suspicion or doubt or antagonism. It must be recognized for what it is, an upbuilder of our state and nation, an industry to be fostered and encouraged, and not as an intruder in our communities or a menace to our farmers and other residents, for that it is not. And here, perhaps as much as anywhere, the banker can serve an important part, not only to the sheep industry but to his community as well. Bankers are really the hub around which everything revolves in the small communities. From time immemorial it has fallen to the lot of the banker to pass upon all matters

of importance, not only financially but in most every civic way, in his community. The sheep industry is one of the staple industries of the state of Idaho and should receive the bankers' attention and support, not only because of the opportunities of loaning money on the sheep and the wool, etc., but because he should be interested in the things that will improve and develop any industry that is a material source of revenue, one of the best, to his community. He should, therefore, encourage it, and he can do much, perhaps more than any other, to mould public sentiment and direct it along the right channel and bring about an attitude of interest, encouragement and appreciation of one of Idaho's greatest industries.

"The great ranges, being practically occupied at the present time, could and should be made to yield their maximum, and this could be accomplished by 'range classification.' There was a time in Idaho when the cattle industry occupied the greater part of the range; now the sheep do, for a flock of sheep can go into the nooks and the by-ways, eating weeds and covering a range that has no value for cattle. A thorough classification of ranges, so that they might be utilized scientifically and to their utmost capacity, would increase the sheep industry and be of lasting benefit. The banker can aid in the work of bringing about such classification.

"A plan whereby the banker may help his community in the promotion and advancement of the sheep industry, which has been tried out in other western states is known as 'The Bank Sheep Club.' Our bankers can be of tremendous assistance in encouraging the farm flock idea. A bank may purchase a band of sheep and distribute them in lots of twenty-five, fifty or one hundred to the farmers residing nearby, and these will consume weeds, feed around fence corners, etc., that could not otherwise be utilized. There is no opportunity in this paper to deal extensively with the subject, but every Idaho banker should investigate the matter of a Bank Sheep Club and see if he cannot put it into practical operation in his community.

"I have dealt briefly with but a few of the things that can help the sheep industry of the future, more especially where the banker can be of assistance. The matter of educating the public to understand the sheep grower and know him as a friend, the matters of range classification, of a county agent or adviser, of thoroughbred sheep and of the Sheep Bank Club—these are all things in which you, Mr. Banker, can help the sheep growers of Idaho and increase their production and thereby better serve our country. And in closing

I urge upon you that you not only give these things your thought, but that you likewise take home with you a determination to help carry them out. Our meetings, our conferences such as these, may develop ideas, they may give us new thoughts, but unless we put them into operation they are nothing, and we have gained nothing. So I give you the Idaho Slogan—'IDAHOANS, DON'T DEBATE IT! DO IT!'

Mr. Gwinn's address awakened deep interest, for his position as a business man of keen sagacity and sound judgment is well known and, moreover, he is the vice president of the Idaho State Bankers Association, which he was addressing.

Many problems of public moment Mr. Gwinn has studied thoroughly, delving to the root of the matter and taking many an initial progressive step leading to desired results. He early turned his attention to questions of irrigation and was chairman of the executive committee of the Fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, which was held in Boise from the 3d to the 8th of September, 1906. When matters of national concern demanded the attention and co-operation of leading business men of the country he gave of his time and energy as well as his means to support the interests of the government. He was made vice chairman for Idaho during the first, second and third Liberty Loans and chairman of the fourth Liberty Loan, held in October, 1918, and the fifth or Victory Loan in May, 1919. For a third of a century he has been a most earnest and generous supporter of all measures which have had to do with the upbuilding and progress of the state, and his broad vision and sound judgment have enabled him to readily recognize the possibilities of every situation and the value of every opportunity. People like men who do things. They also admire those who are always on the firing line—who make opportunities, not wait for opportunities. In Idaho, as in other states, there are those who have been pathfinders so to speak—who have blazed the way for others who came later. Such pioneering has not been confined to any one line of activity, and it has sometimes fallen to the lot of one person to have been useful and prominent in several lines of constructive work. Such a man is Montie B. Gwinn. Coming to the then territory of Idaho when a mere lad, he did real pioneering from the first, and has never faltered when called upon to help in the development of the state's material resources or to assist in the things pertaining to its civic betterment.

On the 4th of May, 1881, Mr. Gwinn was married to Miss Della Lake, of Portland, Oregon. Matters of personal interest to him

cover his connection with several fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and in the first named he is a prominent figure, having served as the fourth grand master in Idaho and as one of the organizers of the order in the state in 1883. His work has been continued, he having served in the position of representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order for many years and as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Odd Fellows Home, which is soon to be built at Caldwell, the site for which was donated by Mr. Gwinn. He is also one of the board of trustees of the College of Idaho, having given liberally to that institution, and is active in the effort to see it well endowed.





F. S. Johnson

Frank Fisk Johnson



RANK FISK JOHNSON, whose active connection with the business interests and development of Boise is best stated in the fact that he is the vice president of the Boise City National Bank and the president of the Idaho Power Company, comes to the west from Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Shawano, that state, on the 15th of November, 1862. His father, Albert Johnson, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1837, a son of Benjamin F. Johnson and a representative of one of the old New England families. Albert Johnson was a civil and mining engineer who removed to Wisconsin in 1860 and in 1864 became a resident of Colorado, where he was later appointed surveyor general of the state. His last days were passed in the home of a daughter in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his death occurred November 11, 1912. On the 17th of October, 1861, he had wedded Elizabeth S. Fisk, of Fort Howard, Wisconsin, who was born at Green Bay, that state, on the 9th of October, 1841, and died May 21, 1906, at which time she and her husband were making their home in Spokane, Washington. She was a daughter of Joel S. Fisk, a very prominent citizen of Green Bay and of Fort Howard, Wisconsin. By her marriage she became the mother of two children, the younger being a daughter, Mrs. Annie R. Jones, now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Frank F. Johnson, the elder, was reared at Georgetown, Colorado, and his education, largely acquired in the schools of that state, included a course in the Denver high school, which, however, was supplemented by a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which he pursued the studies of chemistry and mining. Returning to Colorado, he took part as a civil engineer in government survey work and also gave some attention to cattle raising in that state. In 1887 he removed to Idaho, arriving at Murray on the 21st of March of that year. There he engaged in the banking business, serving as assistant cashier of the Bank of Murray. In 1891 he founded the Bank of North Idaho at Murray and has been continuously, actively and successfully identified with the banking business in this state throughout the period of his residence within

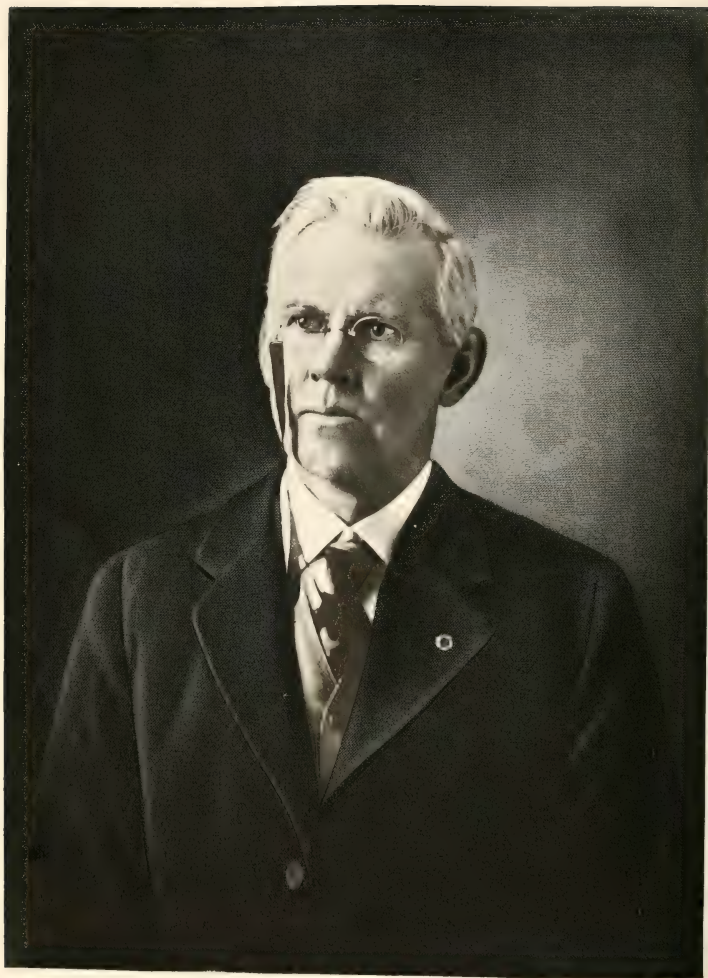
its borders. He sold the Bank of North Idaho in 1895. In the meantime, or in 1892, he had removed to Wallace, Idaho, where he organized the First National Bank, of which he became president, remaining an active factor in the financial circles of that city until 1910, when he disposed of his interests in the bank of Wallace and removed to Boise. Here he became cashier of the Boise City National Bank and in 1915 was elected to the vice presidency, in which capacity he has since served, his opinions and activities being an influencing factor in shaping the policy of the institution, which is one of the strong financial concerns of the state. He has also been the president of the Idaho Power Company since 1916 and is thus identified with another of the important corporate interests of the state. He is likewise the president of the First National Bank of Twin Falls, Idaho, which he organized in March, 1905, and associated with him in the founding of that bank was John M. Maxwell, who has continuously served as its cashier and manager. Another associate in the establishment of the Twin Falls bank was Samuel H. Hays, now mayor of Boise, also Philip Weisner, now deceased, and I. B. Perrine. Mr. Johnson was also one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Nez Perce, Idaho, in which undertaking he was associated with L. N. Swift, who has continuously been its president, and F. W. Katenbaugh. In large measure, as indicated, Mr. Johnson has contributed to the establishment and development of the banking interests of the state, recognizing at all times that the bank is most worthy of credit and support that most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors. His progressiveness therefore has been tempered by a safe conservatism and results achieved have been most satisfactory to the general public as well as to the stockholders.

On the 17th of April, 1888, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Marie L. Gieson, a native of Wisconsin, and they have three children: Albert Donnan, who was born October 14, 1889, and became a second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Engineers, on duty in France; Clara Louise, who was born March 16, 1891, and is the wife of Pasco B. Carter, of Boise; and Ellsworth Egbert, who was born January 14, 1896. Both sons are graduates of Harvard College and the only daughter is a graduate of the Dana Hall School for Young Ladies at Wellesley, Massachusetts.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican but not bound by party ties. He served as treasurer of Shoshone county, Idaho, in 1891 and in 1892 but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, in 1904 he served as chairman of the republican

county committee of Shoshone county. He is a member of and ex-president of the Boise Commercial Club and a trustee of the Children's Home Finding Association. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and he is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a past exalted ruler of the lodge at Wallace. During the period of the war he was very active in support of all interests upholding national plans, was the state chairman of the first Liberty Loan campaign in Idaho and was state treasurer of the American Red Cross for three years or until the office was abolished. His life work has reached out along many lines of usefulness which have been highly resultant and as a business man and citizen he stands among the foremost representatives of Idaho.





A. K. Knollin

Albert Jason Knollin



ALBERT JASON KNOLLIN is a man of fine physical proportions whose physique is but the index of his character. He is a big man in the fullest sense of the term—broad-minded, progressive, enterprising, who is not only a leader in local affairs but is recognized as one of the most prominent sheepmen of the entire west. There are perhaps few others who have contributed so largely to the development of the sheep industry in America as Albert Jason Knollin, who is still a prominent stockman of Idaho.

He was born in Montgomery county, New York, April 21, 1862, and is a son of James and Cornelia Knollin. His father, a native of New Brunswick, born in 1831, came to the United States when twenty-one years of age and assisted in preparing the first ties for railroad use in Canada. After crossing the boundary into this country he engaged in farming and in the raising of live stock. His wife was born in New York in 1832 and after residing for some time in that state they removed to Macoupin county, Illinois, where Mr. Knollin engaged in the live stock business. Later he became a well known live stock man of St. Louis, Missouri.

Albert J. Knollin, previous to the completion of his public school education at the age of seventeen years, had served an apprenticeship at farming, taking up active work along that line when a little lad of eleven. When seventeen years of age he began dealing in live stock, largely handling sheep and butchering in St. Louis. In 1883 he established a butchering business in Kansas City, Missouri, and in 1888 sold a half interest in his business to Swift & Company of Chicago. From 1885 until 1890 he bought sheep for the Swift corporation on a commission basis and in 1890 assumed charge of their entire sheep interests, having disposed of his remaining interest in the Kansas City butchering business to them. During his association with Swift & Company at Kansas City they established feed yards in both Kansas and Nebraska so as to insure a supply of sheep at all times. Mr. Knollin bought the first sheep ever brought from Texas for northern consumption. To stock the feed yards he found it necessary to ship sheep from the Lone Star state, also from Arizona and New Mexico. In many instances the sheep had to be driven many miles before reaching the nearest rail-

road point. On one occasion he drove his sheep from the south as far as Hutchinson, Kansas, to be fed and later shipped on by rail. This was in 1890. In 1888 and 1889 the company bought hay at from a dollar and a half to two dollars per ton to feed the sheep, also paid twelve and a half cents per bushel for corn and from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel for oats, delivered at the feed yards. Mr. Knollin remained with Swift & Company until 1891, his headquarters being in Chicago the last year.

He then returned to Kansas City, where he engaged in farming and sheep raising, and in the fall of 1891 he again began sheep buying on his own account, following this throughout Utah. It was during the winter of that year that he established the present method, which later became universal, of feeding lambs and yearlings. In 1894 he entered into partnership with Edward F. Swift under the firm name of A. J. Knollin & Company and they built up a very large business, handling over eight hundred thousand head of sheep per year, buying in Montana, Washington, Idaho, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, trailing and shipping from those states to the corn belt in Kansas and Nebraska and owning at one time as many as four hundred thousand head of sheep in ten different states and territories. At the same time they engaged in farming operations in Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois and owned ranches in Utah, Idaho and New Mexico, their wool clipping running as high as two million pounds per year. In 1899 it was almost impossible to sell their wool clip at any price. Some of the wool was freighted by wagon from the Little Lost River country to Dubois, Idaho, at a cost of one cent per pound, netting them but eight cents per pound. During this period on his visit to Idaho, Mr. Knollin became convinced that the state possessed advantages over other states for the raising of sheep and lambs, so the firm centered its business in Idaho, with ranches throughout the state and with the main office at Soda Springs, while ranch headquarters were maintained at Rexburg, Dubois, Lost River, Emmett, Bruneau and Raft River. At the same time the firm owned other ranches in New Mexico and Utah. In 1902 Mr. Knollin dissolved his partnership with Mr. Swift but continued in the sheep business in New Mexico and Idaho. In 1912 he disposed of his New Mexico interests but still owns a fifteen hundred acre farm located about eight miles from the city limits of Kansas City, Kansas, which he purchased in 1885.

In 1898 Mr. Knollin turned his attention to the raising of thoroughbred stock, for which he has a demand from all parts of the

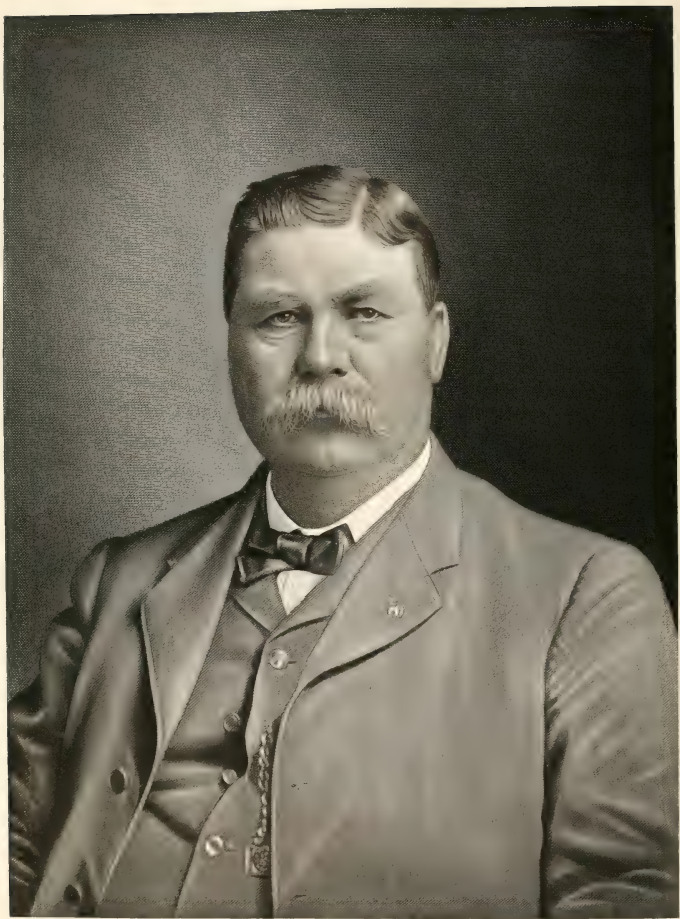
United States. In 1919 he shipped breeding stock, including Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Rambouillets and Romneys, the latter being imported from New Zealand, the shipments being made to California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, Tennessee, Louisiana, New York, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois and Virginia, as well as a great number being distributed in the state of Idaho. He also had inquiries from every state in the Union but could not supply the stock, although he is the largest breeder of pure bred sheep in the entire country. He also has the pure bred Belgian horse on his farm in Kansas and shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs in Idaho. He has repeatedly captured the first prizes at state and national expositions and has never lost the trophy for carload lots of fat lambs bred and fed in Idaho. In exhibiting his prizes, ribbons and cups at the various expositions he has done more to advertise Idaho than perhaps any other individual. There is not a road or path in this state that he has not either ridden or driven over, and he has done more for sheep raising in the states of Idaho, New Mexico, Texas and Utah than any one individual. Many of the most successful sheepmen of the present day in Idaho were at one time his employes. In 1894 he established the first exclusive commission sheep business in Kansas City with C. J. Booth. This business prospered so well that in 1900 the firm established commission houses in South St. Joseph, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska. In 1903 Mr. Knollin purchased Mr. Booth's interest and opened a house in Chicago in 1904 and one in Denver in 1905 but in 1916 discontinued those houses. The business was conducted under the name of the Knollin Sheep Commission Company. They were the largest handlers of sheep on a commission basis, averaging about eight thousand double deck cars, or two million sheep, per year. Mr. Knollin estimates that he has probably handled as many sheep during his career as there are in the United States today, during which time he has had many trials to contend with but persistency of purpose has enabled him to overcome all obstacles and reach a foremost position of leadership in connection with the sheep industry in America.

Mr. Knollin first came to Idaho in 1894, making his home at Soda Springs. In 1917 he returned to this state and is now a resident of Pocatello. He owns eight thousand acres of agricultural land in Bannock, Butte and Caribou counties, on which he raises all his own feed and hay, last year harvesting forty-four hundred tons of hay and two and a half million pounds of grain. He employs

one hundred and twenty-five men in this state alone. During the last few years he has been locating farmers on his land on the Little Lost river, where he maintains a school with an attendance of twenty-five pupils, all living upon his ranch. The Child Welfare League reported seventeen children five years of age and under. The value of his service in the development of Idaho cannot be overestimated.

On the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Knollin was married to Miss Cora Wells, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Charles and Almira (Mason) Wells. Her father was born in New York but lived the greater part of his life in Pennsylvania. He was a naval officer under Farragut at New Orleans and in Mobile bay during the Civil war. The mother was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and is a niece of Newton E. Mason, a retired admiral of the United States navy, who was officer in charge of Admiral Schley's flagship in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. Mr. and Mrs. Knollin became the parents of the following children. James Charles, the eldest, is editor of the Orchard & Farm of Los Angeles, California. Loyal C. was a member of the Gas and Flame Corps, serving as corporal of Company A of the First Gas Regiment in France. This work took the company to the front with all allied armies save that of Italy. Before going to the war Loyal C. Knollin had managed his father's farm in Kansas. His splendid military record is but the expression of the name which he bears. Albert J., Jr., attending the Wisconsin State University, was graduated from the Westport high school of Kansas City in 1918 and is now pursuing a civil engineering course. The youngest child, Mabel Mary, is attending Miss Barstow's School for Girls at Kansas City, Missouri, in which her mother taught before her marriage. This daughter owns a flock of pure bred sheep on the range in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Knollin also lost two sons: Edgar, who died at the age of ten months; and Robert, when but three years of age.

Mr. Knollin is over six feet in height and of athletic build, appearing much younger than he really is. He is a man of polished manner and his wife is an accomplished lady, their home being one of comfort and refinement. His success is due to no unusual circumstances. He had no special educational training but throughout his life he has been alert to every opportunity for advancement and has used his opportunities wisely and well. Each forward step that he has made has brought him still broader chances—but such as any other man might have won. It has been because he has used his opportunities that Albert Jason Knollin stands today as the foremost raiser of pure bred sheep in the United States.



Ram. nolan

Robert Noble



ROBERT NOBLE had reached the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten when on the 5th of November, 1914, death called him. He had been for many years a most prominent, honored and valued resident of Idaho and within the borders of the state had advanced from a humble position in the business world to one of masterful leadership, being a leading figure in financial circles as the president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank of Boise. He was likewise the promoter of many other important business interests which contributed to the welfare and development of the state in notable manner, so that his name is indelibly impressed upon the annals of the commonwealth.

A native of England, Robert Noble was born in Cumberland on the 19th of October, 1844, being a son of John and Mary Noble, who were also natives of that country, where was born to them a family of four sons and four daughters, Robert being the fourth of those who reached adult age. Robert Noble was ten years of age when in 1854 his parents left England for the new world, making their way to Kingston, Ontario, where the mother died, being a victim of the cholera epidemic. The family continued their journey to a point near Niagara Falls, Canada, but in 1857 crossed the border into the United States, settling at Tonawanda, New York, where they lived for many years.

Robert Noble received somewhat meager educational advantages as he accompanied his father from point to point and at an early age he started out to provide for his own support. It was in 1870, when twenty-six years of age, that he came to Idaho a stranger and practically without money. A few years later his eldest brother, John, and his sister, Mrs. Eleanor Williams, also came to Idaho but afterward removed to California. At a still later period, Robert Noble was joined at his home on Reynolds creek in Owyhee county by his aged father, who there remained until his death in January, 1905, being then in the one hundredth year of his age.

Ambitious to gain a start, Robert Noble scorned no honest employment that would yield him a living and his first year in Idaho was spent as tender of a ferry on the Snake river. He then secured

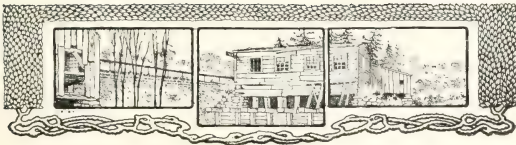
a position on the Davis ranch near Boise, where he remained for four seasons, carefully saving his earnings until his untiring industry and strict economy enabled him to begin sheep raising in a small way in 1875. He continued the business in the neighborhood of Reynolds creek until 1906, when he disposed of his ranch and removed to Boise. In the meantime his close application, indefatigable energy and sound business judgment had enabled him to steadily develop his flocks and he had become one of the prominent and successful sheepmen of the state.

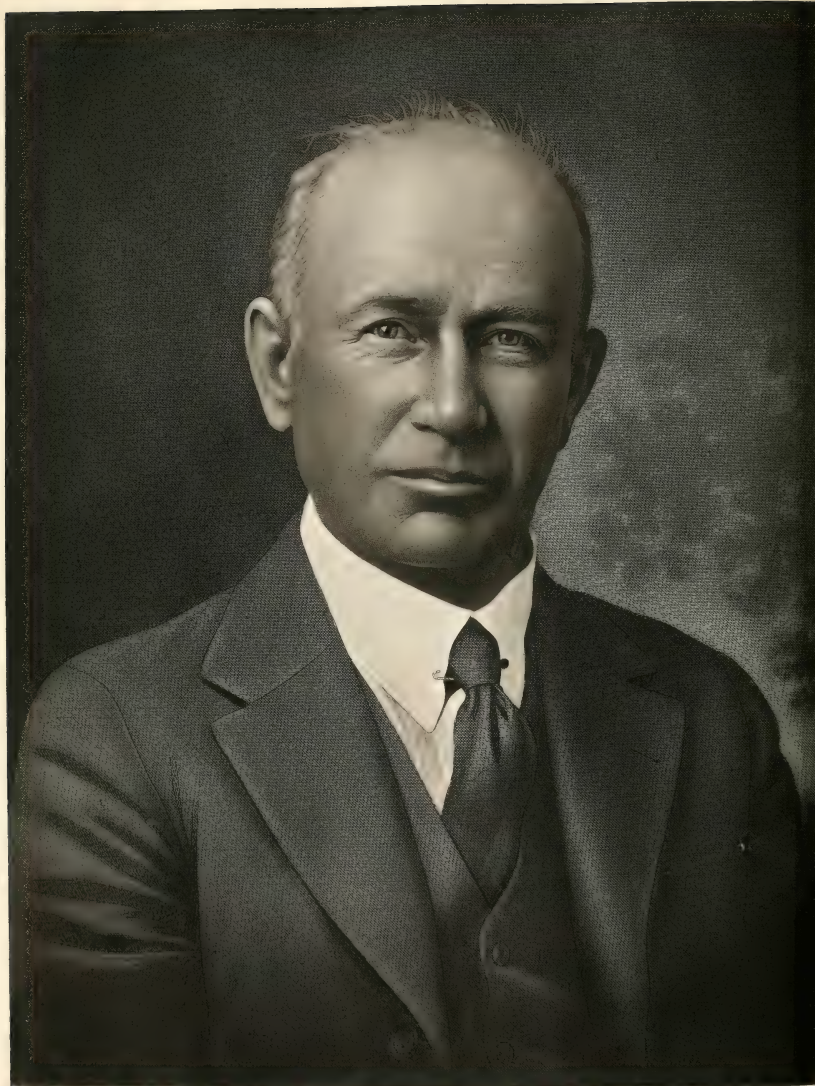
With his removal to Boise, Mr. Noble became a prominent factor in the business life of the city and of the state. He purchased stock in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank and appreciation of his ability led to his election to the office of president on the 2d of January, 1912. He continued at the head of the institution until his demise. He largely financed the construction of the Boise Valley Railroad and electric lines from Boise to Nampa and Meridian, the line being completed and put in operation in 1909, with Mr. Noble as manager until 1911. He became also the owner of seven thousand acres of fine land in the Boise valley and two hundred and forty acres was planted to fruit, making him one of the foremost orchardists of the state. His real estate holdings in Boise were most extensive and his property interests also included much valuable realty at Nampa and Caldwell. He always did much to increase the value of his property and thus promoted the prosperity of the community in which he had placed his investments.

In 1876, on Reynolds creek, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peters. They became the parents of nine children, six of whom are yet living. Nellie is the mother of two children, Thelma Louise Handy and Dorothy McDonald, the former by her first husband and the latter by her second husband, Angus McDonald. Robert is the vice president of the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank. Frank looks after the Noble buildings and realty in Boise, Nampa and Caldwell and all other interests lying outside of the capital city. Ernest, who is assistant cashier in the Idaho Trust & Savings Bank, is married and has two children, Margaret Eleanor and Elizabeth Lauretta. Lillian May is the wife of Scott M. Banbury and the mother of one child, Bernice Noble Banbury. Rasella Noble is at home.

Mr. Noble displayed the democratic spirit characteristic of the western pioneer. He was always ready to recognize true worth in others and he judged men by their personal worth and not by their wealth. He left to his family the priceless heritage of a good name


and to the state the inspiration of a noble character whose labors were crowned with successful achievement. The members of his family were reared in the faith of the Episcopal church. He attained thirty-two degrees of Masonry, taking his blue lodge degrees at Silver City and being initiated in the chapter and the Shrine at Boise. He also joined the Odd Fellows lodge at Silver City. Politically he was a republican but never sought office. The family residence is a handsome home at No. 317 North Ninth street in Boise.





J. J. Gray

John J. Gray

N THE 21st of March, 1920, John J. Gray passed on to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." He was then but fifty-one years of age and it seemed that he should have been spared as a factor in the activities of Idaho for many years to come; yet within the years of his residence in this state his life was one of signal service through the vigor which he lent to the pioneer era in making this region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon one of its chief industries—that of sheep raising. Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of their labors upon the development of the institutions of their time. The possibilities of the attainment of notable success afforded in the United States to industry and enterprise were never better illustrated than in the career of Mr. Gray. Coming to Idaho in young manhood, he worked for his living from an early age, dependent on his own hands for whatever the world was to bring him of enjoyment or honors. He died possessed of wealth and received and merited the high regard of all with whom he came in contact. In his later years he removed from Bellevue to Boise, where he owned and occupied one of the finest residences of the capital city. He came to Idaho in 1887 from Utah county, Utah, and began herding sheep in Cassia county, thus taking the initial step which brought him to the position that he occupied as one of the foremost sheepmen of the state.

Mr. Gray was born upon a farm in Utah county, Utah, March 23, 1869, and was a son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth (Marshall) Gray, who were of the Mormon faith and who died when he was a little child, his father's death occurring when the son was but six years of age, while the other passed away a few months later. Thus left an orphan, he was reared in the home of an elder half-brother, James Gray, who was also a resident of Utah county. At the age of ten years he began work on a ranch in his native state, working for his board on a place owned by Dick Norman, two miles from Lehi, Utah. He afterward assisted in building the bath house and in constructing the fish ponds and making other improvements at Hot

Springs, Utah, four miles from Salt Lake City, being thus employed when but twelve years of age. In the school of experience, however, he learned many valuable lessons and he became a man of broad, practical business education, who in the conduct of his affairs displayed notably sound judgment and keen foresight. During a portion of his youth he worked in a logging camp and he also did some railroad work as a section crew helper. He was but seventeen years of age when he came to Idaho and began work as a sheep herder, being thus employed between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years, receiving thirty-five dollars per month for two years' labor and forty dollars per month during the last year in which he herded sheep. On attaining his majority he purchased a fourth interest in twenty-four hundred sheep, thus starting in business independently in 1891. In 1893 the widespread financial panic which swept over the country brought disaster to the sheep raisers of Idaho and he soon found himself without funds. In fact his condition was worse than that, for he was left not only without means but with an indebtedness. He was undiscouraged, however, and never lost faith in the sheep industry, but with resolute purpose sought to regain a business footing and eventually became one of Idaho's wealthy men, having "made his stake" in the sheep and cattle industry and through the buying and selling of Idaho lands in Blaine and Minidoka counties. At one period he owned a controlling interest in as many as ninety thousand head of sheep. In September, 1917, however, he closed out the greater part of his sheep and cattle interests for a sum close to the three-quarters of a million mark. He still remained a member of the National Wool Growers Association and retained important live stock interests which returned to him a gratifying annual income. At the organization of the Overland National Bank in 1917 he became one of the stockholders and a director of that institution.

On the 6th of November, 1894, at Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Goldie E. Cummins, who was born at Grantsville, Utah, January 21, 1877. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living. Clarice, the eldest daughter, who obtained her education at St. Theresa's Academy, Boise, is married to Walter J. Gooding, of Gooding Idaho, who was interested with Mr. Gray in the sheep business. The second member of the family, John Golden, received his education at Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, California. He married Miss Elizabeth Gallimore, of San Jose, California, and was also associated with his father in the sheep business. Hazel Rose, a young lady of eighteen,

is attending St. Theresa's Academy of Boise and is residing at home. Jack Clifton, nine years of age, is the youngest of the surviving children. Two daughters, Zilfa and Erma, have passed away, the former at the age of four months and the latter at the age of twelve years and seven months, her death occurring in Los Angeles in the winter of 1919, which cast a gloom over the entire family.

The interests of Mr. Gray centered in his family and he counted no personal effort on his part too great if it would enhance the welfare and happiness of the members of his own household. Removing to Boise, he purchased what was known as the W. E. Pierce home at the corner of Twenty-first and Irene streets, for which he paid twenty thousand dollars. This is one of the palatial residences of the city. It was erected by Mr. Pierce, a prominent real estate dealer and business man of Boise, who spared no expense in the construction of the building or in ornamenting and beautifying the grounds. The premises cover a full city block, in the midst of which stands a large and handsome two-story residence. It is thoroughly modern in every particular and contains the latest equipment and conveniences known to architecture which are in keeping with the home, and it is surrounded by fine lawns and ornamental trees and shrubbery.

Fraternally Mr. Gray was a Mason and a member of the Eastern Star. He likewise held membership with the Elks and with the Eagles, and politically he was a republican. He never sought to figure prominently in any public light but concentrated his attention and efforts upon his business. Unflinching diligence was supplemented by sound judgment in his career and his progressiveness brought him prominently to the front until his opinions were largely accepted as authority upon matters of sheep raising in Idaho. Starting out to earn his own living when a lad of but ten years, he steadily worked his way upward, overcoming the drawbacks of poverty and lack of education, until his self-acquired knowledge as well as his self-acquired wealth placed him in the ranks of Idaho's representative and honored men. For a third of a century John J. Gray had been a resident of Idaho when on the 21st of March, 1920, death claimed him. He had lived and labored for the upbuilding of the west, had measured up to high standards in his business career, in his love and devotion to his family and in his loyalty to his country, thus displaying the qualities that mark the line of a noble life. He commanded the respect and enjoyed the friendship of all, and he leaves to the present generation an example that is indeed worthy of emulation.



C. W. Woodhouse

Charles H. Woodmansee



HONORED and respected by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in the financial and business circles of Rexburg and Madison county than did Charles H. Woodmansee. His activities covered a broad scope and his efforts were of a character that contributed to general progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. He was for several years the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg, was for some time extensively connected with the sheep industry and was the original promoter of dry farming in this section. He also owned vast tracts of irrigated lands and his extensive farming interests classified him with the leading agriculturists of Idaho. The state therefore lost a valued and prominent citizen when he was called to his final rest.

Mr. Woodmansee was born in Ogden, Utah, June 4, 1867, a son of Charles and Harriet E. (Porter) Woodmansee, the latter a native of Vermont. The father was a merchant in early life and in the pioneer period in the development of Utah became a resident of that state, settling first at Salt Lake, while afterward he removed to Ogden, where he engaged in general merchandising. He remained there for several years as a merchant and then turned his attention to the real estate business and to speculative building. He erected a large number of business houses in the city which are still owned by the estate, and his widow yet remains a resident of Ogden. His death occurred in 1893.

Charles H. Woodmansee was reared and educated in Ogden and remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty years. He worked for his father until 1887, when he came to Idaho, settling in Rexburg, then a part of Oneida county, but now Madison county. He bought land five miles east of Rexburg, on Moody creek, and he owned and farmed six hundred and forty acres of irrigated land, which he improved and continued to cultivate until 1900, when he sold that property and bought dry land. He thus introduced dry farming into the region. He bought a relinquishment, as did James W. Webster, and later on they consolidated their interests and built a thirty thousand dollar canal. They owned twenty-five hundred acres, which they cultivated together for sev-

eral years. Mr. Woodmansee was the business man of the company and they continued together as partners until his death, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1911, after an illness extending over two or three years, although he attended to his business interests until within three months of his death. Most of their farm land was devoted to the raising of Turkey Red wheat. After the death of her husband Mrs. Woodmansee sold her interest in the farm property to Mr. Webster. Mr. Woodmansee did not confine his attention to agricultural pursuits, however. He helped organize and was made the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg and his sound judgment constituted an important element in the success of every enterprise with which he was connected.

Mr. Woodmansee was married on the 26th of October, 1887, to Miss Vilate Pincock, a daughter of John and Isabella (Douglas) Pincock, who were natives of England and came to America at an early day, settling in St. Louis, Missouri, where the father was employed in various ways. Later they went to Utah, establishing their home in Davis county, and afterward they were residents of Ogden, Weber county, Utah. Mr. Pincock was connected with railroading for several years and finally retired. His death occurred December 15, 1905. His wife passed away August 15, 1918. Their daughter, Mrs. Woodmansee, was born in Ogden, August 24, 1867. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children. Grace, the eldest, is the wife of E. A. Beasley, a resident of Rexburg. Charles R. died in May, 1911, in Switzerland, where he was filling a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, being at that time nineteen years of age. Pearl died at the age of one month. Clyde is at home. Glenn married Ruby Johnson and resides in Rexburg. Harvey and Henry are twins. Harvey married Ritta Sherwood of Rigby. Ethel died at the age of five weeks. Marion and John are also with their mother.

Mr. Woodmansee was a very public-spirited citizen and was connected with many enterprises that were of general benefit to the community. He took an active interest in educational affairs and efficiently served as school director. He had charge of the construction of a large part of the Yellowstone branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and also assisted in the building of the sugar factory at Rexburg. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served as counselor to the president of Fremont stake, Thomas E. Bassett, for several years. His son Glenn filled a mission in the eastern states for twenty-seven months. The sterling

personal worth, the business ability and the progressive citizenship of Mr. Woodmansee made him one of Rexburg's valued and honored residents. His widow survives and has recently completed a modern brick bungalow in Rexburg which she is now occupying. She has reared a family of which she has every reason to be proud, and in the social circles of the city they occupy an enviable position.





R. F. Bicknell

Richard Frederick Bicknell



RICHARD FREDERICK BICKNELL, well known in business circles of Boise as the president of the Overland National Bank, has also been most active in support of government interests, serving as the federal food administrator for the state of Idaho and as a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 11, 1863, a son of Richard and Electa (Parrott) Bicknell and a representative of one of the old New England families founded in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century by an ancestor who came from England. The family history has been published by Thomas W. Bicknell, of Providence, Rhode Island. Richard Bicknell was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1806 and became a farmer and live stock breeder. He there married Electa Parrott, who was also born in Ontario, a daughter of Jonathan Parrott, whose birth occurred in Utica, New York, and who was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. The maternal grandmother of Richard F. Bicknell was a member of the Campbell family descended from the well known Scotch clan of that name. Both the Bicknell and Parrott families were represented in the Revolutionary war. Richard Bicknell continued a resident of Ontario, Canada, until his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow still resides there at the advanced age of eighty-two.

Richard Frederick Bicknell, whose name introduces this review was reared on an Ontario farm and acquired a public and high school education, after which he was graduated from a business college at Belleville, Ontario. He was but sixteen years of age when his father took him into partnership in his farming and livestock interests, which were extensive, including a thousand acres of good land, in which the son was given a third interest. Their business relations were continued until the father's death in 1889. R. F. Bicknell of this review then located on a two hundred and twenty acre farm of his own near Bicknell's Corners, Ontario, which district was named for his family. He continued to cultivate that tract of land for several years but in 1890 rented his farm and became the owner of a general store at Camden East, near Bicknell's Corners. He conducted business there for

seven years, or from 1890 until 1897, carrying on a trade in general merchandising and also engaging in the grain and live stock business. He bought everything that the farmers in the vicinity had to sell and kept everything in his stock which would supply their wants from a needle to a threshing machine. In 1897 he disposed of his store in order to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the live stock business, with which he had been identified from his youth. In 1899 he crossed the border into the United States and after giving his attention to the live stock business in Iowa and Illinois for two years he removed to Chicago in 1901 and there continued his live stock interests in connection with the Union Stock Yards until 1904. In that year he came to Idaho, where he has since resided, carrying on business throughout the entire intervening period and by his activities contributing to the development of the state. In 1907 he removed his family to Boise. He owned and operated ranch interests in various counties of Idaho, where he engaged in raising sheep and cattle, but later he disposed of all of his ranch interests and turned his attention to the banking business. He had in the meantime become one of the organizers of the Overland National Bank of Boise in 1915 and was elected its vice president, continuing to serve in that capacity until January 1, 1918, when he was chosen president and is now the chief executive officer of that institution, which is recognized as one of the strong moneyed concerns of the state. He is also the president of the Boise Live Stock Loan Company, which was organized March 1, 1917, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. He is a director of the Idaho State Life Insurance Company and is accounted one of Boise's men of sound judgment and keen discrimination in business affairs, wisely directing his individual interests and most carefully safeguarding the interests entrusted to his care.

On the 26th of July, 1882, when but nineteen years of age, Mr. Bicknell was married in Ontario, Canada, to Miss Mary Nettie Stover and they have two living children; Lillian C., the wife of Howard H. Harvey; and Myrtle May, the wife of James H. Black, who is cashier of the Overland National Bank.

Mr. Bicknell belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, also to the Boise Country Club and the Elks Club. He is a Mason of high rank, having taken all of the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites except the honorary thirty-third degree. He is also a Shriner and he enjoys the distinction of having been made an honorary life member of Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 146, A. F. & A. M., of Newburgh, Ontario, Canada. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has supported the republican party but has never been a candidate

for office, although frequently urged to let his name stand in connection with some public position. In the year 1918 he was most favorably spoken of as a candidate for governor but declined to consider the nomination. He has most actively supported all war measures, has been a promoter of the Liberty Loan work and has accomplished effective and valuable results as a member of the executive committee of the State Council of Defense and as food administrator for Idaho. He displays ready discrimination concerning the values of life, co-operating most heartily and effectively in those things which are most worth while for the individual and for the commonwealth at large.





John B. Prohaska

John B. Archabal



JOHN B. ARCHABAL, one of the well known wool growers of Boise, who belongs to the Spanish or Basque colony, was born in Spain, June 24, 1873, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1903. His Spanish ancestors had been shepherds for generations and as a boy John Archabal herded sheep, beginning the work when a mere lad. He came to the United States in 1893, making his way direct to Boise, where he arrived in the midst of the great financial panic of that year. He was then a young man of twenty and he had nothing but the clothes upon his back and the contents of his pockets, amounting to but a few dollars and a jackknife. On his way across the Atlantic the steamer on which he was making the trip met with disaster and sank in midocean, twenty-five of the people aboard being drowned, but the majority of the five or six hundred passengers were picked up by another vessel and taken to Galveston, Texas, although the vessel on which Mr. Archabal originally embarked was destined for New York. He was thus far off the route which he intended to take. With good luck he would have landed at New York in about six or seven days, and as it was he was thirty-six days on the water before being landed at Galveston. He had lost all his clothes but those which he wore when the ship sank and had barely money enough to pay his railway fare to San Francisco, California, and buy a change of clothing. Again ill fate seemed to overtake him. It was his intention to go to Boise instead of San Francisco, but a misunderstanding in arrangements took him to the California metropolis, where he remained until he could send to a friend in Boise for money enough to continue the journey. He reached Idaho's capital on the 18th of November, 1893, and during the first few months worked for his board for Bill Howell, remaining in Mr. Howell's employ as a ranch hand for five months and being paid wages after the first three months.

Mr. Archabal next went to work for W. C. Cleveland as a sheep herder and after being thus employed for four years he bought a half interest in Mr. Cleveland's business and the two men were partners in sheep raising and in the wool business for eighteen years, sometimes having many thousands of sheep on hand. At one time their flocks numbered thirty thousand head. In 1916 Mr. Archabal

bal purchased the interest of Mr. Cleveland in the business and has since continued alone, although at the present time he has twelve men associated with him in the sheep raising industry as side partners. His plan since buying Mr. Cleveland's interest in the business has been to provide these side partners with a certain number of sheep—from two thousand to six thousand head, the men to care for them on the shares. During the last three years, while the great European war was in progress, Mr. Archabal's profits have been large and he is now numbered among the wealthy men of Boise. Following out his present plan of business, he does all the buying and selling and is general manager of the dozen or more sheep industries of which he is the head, maintaining general supervision over all.

In Boise, on the 1st of December, 1901, Mr. Archabal was married to Miss Benecta Aldecoa, also of Spanish birth. She came to the United States two years prior to her marriage and to them have been born five children, two sons and three daughters: Hazel, who is sixteen years of age; John, a lad of thirteen; Matilda, who is nine years of age; Pidel, who is seven years old; and Juanita, a little maiden of four summers.

The family have membership in the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Archabal is a member of the Boise Commercial Club. Only once since coming to the new world has he returned to his native country, having made the trip to Spain in 1907, accompanied by his wife and two children. After six months spent in his native land, however, he again came to the new world, where he had found the business opportunities which he sought and which have brought him to success. He is the owner of a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres seven miles from Boise and another of equal size in Oregon and he also owns considerable valuable income property in Boise. He has been a most liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, giving generously to the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Associated Charities, the Salvation Army and other projects looking to the benefit of the soldiers or the amelioration of hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He has been a liberal buyer of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and belongs to the Boise Limit Club, having bought one thousand dollars' worth of stamps in his own name, while his purchases altogether amount to about fifty thousand dollars. America, which afforded him his business opportunities, is the land where his interest and his affection center and he is putting forth every effort to advance the welfare and progress of community and commonwealth.



Young.

Joseph Taylor Young



JOSEPH TAYLOR YOUNG, of Pocatello, may well be termed a man of business genius. His qualities are those of leadership combined with executive ability and he possesses marked initiative. His interests throughout Idaho are extensive and varied and have ever been of a nature which have contributed directly to the benefit and upbuilding of the state. The recognized soundness of his judgment has enabled him to readily secure the cooperation of others and his efforts have been a most potent force in advancing Idaho's development.

Mr. Young was born upon a ranch in Utah, about six miles from Logan, December 1, 1880, being the first-born of his family in America. His father, J. R. Young, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was educated in the famous University of Edinburgh. He came to the United States in 1878 and is now a merchant of Rexburg, Idaho, classed with the representative business men of that city. He has reached the age of sixty years, and his wife, Mrs. Annie Eliazbeth (Taylor) Young, is also living at Rexburg, where they have made their home since 1883, building the seventh house in the town. Two of their sons were soldiers in the great World war, these being First Lieutenant J. R. Young, who became orthopedic surgeon at Camp McArthur at Waco, Texas, and W. L. Young, who served as a corporal in France.

Joseph Taylor Young, whose name introduces this review, was but three years old when his parents removed to Rexburg and there he was reared and acquired his primary education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age he became a student in Ricks Academy of Rexburg, studying there for one year. During summer vacations he obtained his initial knowledge of merchandising, for he became a clerk in the general store of Henry Flamm & Company, a firm that is now numbered among Mr. Young's best customers. He was seventeen years of age when he entered the employ of the St. Anthony Lumber Company, which was engaged in cutting ties and bridge timbers for the railroad from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony. Mr. Young had charge of the commissary and re-

ceived the logs from the choppers on the banks of the north fork of the Snake and Warm rivers. The logs were then floated down the river to St. Anthony. As a trusted employe Mr. Young was associated with that enterprise with James E. Fogg, John L. Jacobs, Jesse Floyd and C. H. Thompson for a year and a half. He next took a position with the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company as building material clerk and assisted in building their depots at St. Anthony, Sugar, Rexburg and Rigby and also assisted in fencing the entire right of way from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony. He was then given a position by L. Malloy, the superintendent of the Montana Division, as freight clerk at Dillon, Montana, and after nine months he was promoted to freight agent, there remaining for three years, during which time he organized the first company of state militia of Dillon, Montana, already displaying the organizing force and initiative which have been dominant qualities in his success in life. He was elected captain by the militia company and was commissioned by Governor Toole.

Leaving Montana in 1904, Mr. Young went to Ogden, Utah, where he purchased an interest in the H. L. Griffin wholesale fruit and produce house and became secretary and general manager of the firm. He at once took his place among the representative business men of that district and he became a member of the Weber Club of Ogden, in connection with which he organized and had charge of the first business men's excursion to Ely, Nevada, upon the completion of the railroad to the great copper camp. They took with them a baggage carload of fruits and vegetables and distributed them to the inhabitants of the camp, most of whom were Indians and who still remember that excursion, which brought to them the first fruits and vegetables that they had had. In 1905 Mr. Young was elected a director of the Utah Association of Credit Men and has been reelected to the same position every year since that time. In December, 1908, he disposed of all of his interests in Utah and in January, 1909, came to Pocatello, Idaho.

With the history of this state and its development Mr. Young has since been closely and prominently associated. In connection with J. I. Hill and W. P. McDonald of Coffeyville, Kansas, he organized the Idaho Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is the secretary and general manager. This was the first Idaho corporation to engage in the wholesale distribution of food products in southern Idaho. Their principal place of business is Pocatello, but they have branch houses also at Idaho Falls, Twin Falls and Burley. This company financed the retail merchants so that they

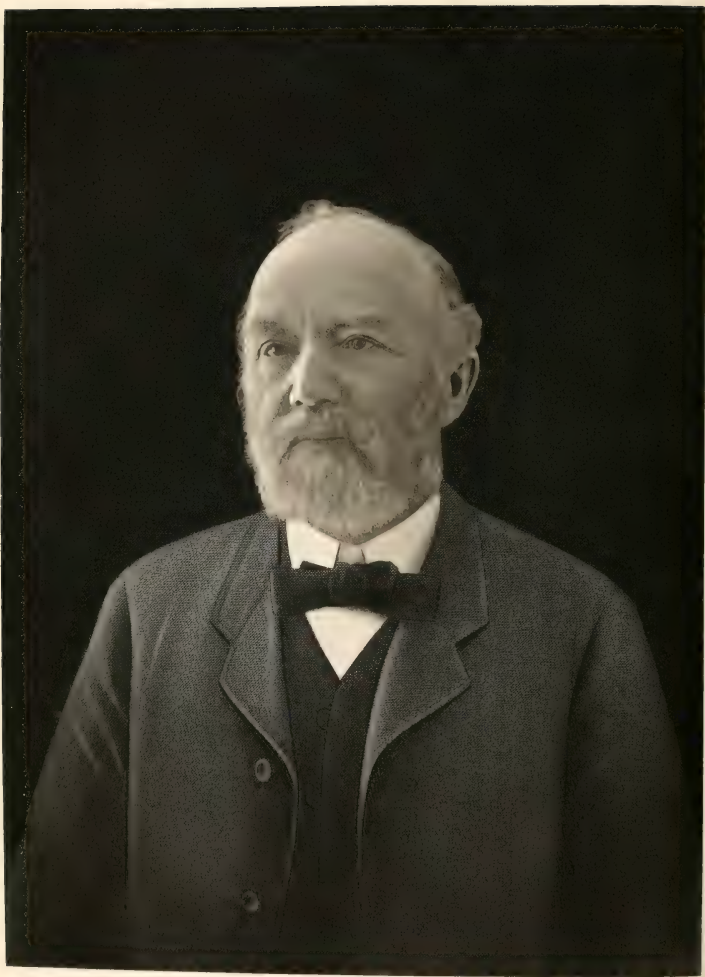
could carry the farmers until their crops were harvested in the Minidoka and Twin Falls irrigation project districts. Such a plan constituted a great commercial risk, but had the farmers not been financed in this or some other way, they could not have held out and the project would have been a failure.

In 1910 Mr. Young was elected president of the Pocatello Commercial Club, and following his association with this club, Pocatello began to take on new life. Mr. Young financed and organized the Smith Candy Company, the first company to engage in the manufacture of confectionery for the wholesale trade in southern Idaho, and of the company he remains the president. The business has been built up to extensive proportions, employment being furnished to ninety people. He is also a director of the Idaho Loan & Investment company, which builds homes for the people of Pocatello, planning helpful methods of payment. He has furthermore supported and promoted various business interests in Pocatello and throughout southern Idaho. His investments are extensive and all have been directly or indirectly beneficial to the city and state. He is the secretary of the Idaho Portland Cement Company, which is to be a two and a half million dollar corporation, and the plant will be located eight miles south of Pocatello.

In 1911 Mr. Young was married to Miss Lou Edith Mitchell, of Ogden, Utah, and they have one son, Ralph J., who is with them in one of the most beautiful homes of this city. Mr. Young recognizes the fact that the well balanced man knows not only how to work well but also how to play well and enjoys social activities as promoted by the various organizations to which he belongs. He is an exemplary Mason and is a past eminent commander of Gate City Commandery, No. 4. He is also a past president of the Shriners Club and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Rotary Club, serving as its president for the third term, and was elected in June, 1919, district governor of all the Rotary Clubs for the states of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Only twenty-eight years of age when he came to Pocatello, he was endowed with the genius for big business and would have been a leader in any community. He deserves classification with the captains of industry and has already left an indelible impress upon the commercial annals of Pocatello and the state. He has lately organized the Idaho Fire Insurance Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Idaho with a capital stock of half a million, and Mr. Young was elected its first president. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has been one

of the dominant characters in naming the mayors of the city since 1910. His interest in politics is that of a progressive citizen and broadminded man who recognizes the possibilities for achievement and who believes in a business-like administration of public affairs.





J. P. Collins

Truman C. Catlin



RUMAN C. CATLIN, well known as a farmer and stock raiser of Ada county, his home being on Eagle Island, was born at Farmingdale, Illinois, December 21, 1839. The experiences of his life have closely connected him with the pioneer development as well as the later progress of the west. After mastering the

branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native town he pursued a course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. His father, Truman Merrill Catlin, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, had become a resident of Illinois in 1838, settling eight miles west of Springfield, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land that is still in possession of the family, being now owned by Daniel Kendall, a brother-in-law of Mr. Catlin of this review. The father and his neighbors, who were also Connecticut people, had to haul their grain by wagon to Chicago, a distance of two hundred miles. Mr. Catlin also hauled specie from Alton, Illinois, to Springfield, Illinois, for Bunn's Bank, a distance of one hundred miles, carrying in this way thousands of dollars, for railroads had not yet been built at that time. Truman C. Catlin well remembers when the Chicago & Alton Railroad was built, his father becoming one of the owners of stock in the road. Truman Merrill Catlin reached the advanced age of ninety-three years, passing away in 1893 at Leavenworth, Kansas, in the home of one of his daughters, Mrs. D. C. Hawthorne, who had become a pioneer settler of the west. Her first husband, O. F. Short, and her son, Truman Short, were killed by the Indians when with a surveying party, all of whom met death at the hands of the savages save her other son, Harold Short, who is now engaged in the abstract business in Leavenworth, Kansas, and is serving his third term as county commissioner there. Both Harold Short and his brother Frank, who now resides at Eagle and owns one of the most beautiful homes in Idaho, were with their uncle, Truman C. Catlin, for a number of years. The mother of Truman C. Catlin bore the maiden name of Rhoda Pond and was a native of Camden, New York. She died at the old

home near Springfield, Illinois, in 1873, when seventy-two years of age. The father when eighty-five years of age visited his son Truman in Idaho, enjoying the trip immensely.

It was in 1862 that Truman C. Catlin made his way to the northwest. He traveled by river boat, the Shreveport, from St. Louis to Fort Benton, where he and his companions bought ponies and thence rode to Walla Walla, Washington. They met Captain John A. Mullen at Fort Benton with his command and proceeded with him to Walla Walla. The distance from St. Louis to Fort Benton was thirty-two hundred miles. The other boat running between these points on the Missouri river at that time was called the Emily and the two boats were commanded by brothers, John and Charles LaBarge, who piloted the boats on the six weeks' trip between the two points. They stopped when and where they liked and during Mr. Catlin's voyage on the Shreveport they shot deer, antelope and buffalo. The first buffalo killed was swimming the river in front of their boat and they fired over a hundred shots before he was killed and during the time came very nearly breaking the paddles of the boat. A small boat was then lowered, a rope attached to the buffalo and he was hauled on board. Some Indians were on the ship at the time and the captain told his passengers he would allow them to see the Indians eat buffalo, so he accordingly gave the red men permission to partake of the meat. One old buck advanced, cut off some pieces of meat and threw them to the squaws, who devoured them raw. Their only encounter with the Indians on the river was when the red men attempted to board the rowboats at Fort Pierre in the Dakotas in an effort to get to the Shreveport. The crew, however, were successful in beating them off. Mr. Catlin says there were no houses along the river between Fort Benton and Sioux City, Iowa. In the fall of 1863, twenty-one people of the same party that were on the boat with Mr. Catlin returned on the same boat and all were killed by the Indians save one woman, Fannie Kelly, who was afterward rescued from the Indians by the government.

Mr. Catlin spent the winter at Walla Walla and in the spring of 1863 came to Idaho. He worked at mining in the Boise basin for six dollars a day or seven dollars a night. In June of that year he went to Silver City but remained only a short time and on returning to the Boise basin located on Eagle Island, which at that time was called Illinois Island, and later the name was changed by the government to Eagle Island. There he preempted one hundred and sixty acres before it had been surveyed by the government. In 1863 Mr. Catlin and his companions made the trip from Idaho City to

Silver City, procuring a dugout at the place where Boise now stands and, loading it upon their wagon, hauled it across country through sagebrush to a point on the Snake river, afterward known as Silver City ferry, where they launched their boat and crossed the river, theirs being the first team that crossed by that route. Mr. Catlin and his party went to Eldorado, Oregon, just about the time the Indians killed Scott and his wife at Burnt River, Oregon. This trip concluded Mr. Catlin's mining ventures.

In the fall of 1863, associated with J. C. Wilson of Texas and G. W. Paul of Erie, Pennsylvania, Mr. Catlin took a contract to furnish one hundred thousand shingles to the government for the fort at Boise. After this contract was filled he moved to the ranch on Eagle Island, where he now resides and where he has since acquired land until his property there now consists of five hundred acres. He also owned one hundred and sixty acres one mile east of Middleton, which he recently sold for thirty-five thousand dollars. For forty-five years he has been engaged in the cattle business, which he began in a small way. He and his partner, Frank C. Robertson, together with Ely Montgomery and Jake Stover, in 1876, drove the first herd of cattle eastward from the west. They drove one thousand head to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where they ranged them for two years and then sold the stock. In 1879 they took eighteen hundred head to Cheyenne, where they sold the beef cattle and drove the remainder to northern Nebraska to range on the Niobrara river. This was an exceedingly hard winter and they lost many cattle and also had serious trouble with the Indians, who killed not only their cattle but several of their men. In 1879, Mr. Catlin, J. H. McCarty and Frank C. Robertson purchased nearly all the cattle on Camas Prairie and drove them to Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1880-1 they drove their cattle east and in 1882 cleaned up everything they had there and drove their cattle to a range in Montana. Mr. McCarty, who was president of the First National Bank of Boise, was one of the partners in the firm, the others being Mr. Robertson, who had charge of the drives, and Mr. Catlin, who had charge of the business in this section. They ranged cattle in Montana until 1886-7, when on account of heavy snows they lost nearly every head. In 1917 Mr. Catlin sold nearly all of his cattle interests, then amounting to about thirty-five hundred head, because of the fact that nearly all of his cowboys entered the army. He is not engaged in the live stock business at the present time save that he owns a few horses. His attention is now being given to diversified farming and dairying and he has about sixty head of fine Jersey and Holstein milk cows.

He brought into the valley the first reaper and derrick fork and at all times he has been in the vanguard among those whose progressive measures have led to the substantial development and improvement of the district. In the spring of 1863 potatoes which he bought for seed cost him twenty cents a pound and barley eleven cents. The first house which he built was of logs, ten by twelve feet, and it accommodated three people. Today he has one of the most beautiful places in the state. His fine home is situated in a grove of trees surrounded by a clearing of pasture land, while not far distant tower the mountains. Everything about his place is modern and convenient. There are two fine artesian wells and water is conveyed to all of the buildings. The Boise river divides and makes of his land, which is but a portion of the area, an island. When Mr. Catlin first located on this island, the Boise river was teeming with salmon trout. The implements which were used in farming in those days were mostly crude and homemade. Mr. Catlin made a spear out of an old iron and their forks were made of willow branches. The only real tools that they had were an inch auger, an ax and a drawing knife. He purchased a wagon, two yoke of cattle, a span of mules and his seed on time payments, the contract being that he was to pay for them the following year. In the spring when he was breaking the sod, the two men from whom he had bought the outfit came out to where he was plowing and after following him around for a short time inquired if he expected to raise anything on that soil. He replied that he would raise a fine crop, which he did. His first crop of potatoes was the best that he has ever raised and he sold them for from eight to twelve cents per pound, while his two acres of corn averaged fifty-two bushels per acre and after being ground were sold at from eighteen to nineteen dollars a sack. He not only paid every cent of his indebtedness but had a balance left after disposing of his crop. While seated in a chair made in 1867, the legs of which were all made from the root of a tree and the seat of cottonwood, Mr. Catlin related a little experience which he had in pioneer times, saying: "We at one time made a dugout from the trunk of a tree and put in it nineteen pigs with their legs tied and attempted to cross the Boise river in high water. This was in 1869. A Frenchman, Billy Dee, took the stern of the boat while I took the bow, and when the boat was cast loose and swung with the stream, the pigs all rolled to one side and the boat turned over, spilling the pigs and the Frenchman. However, I clung to the boat, which turned bottom up and landed me high and dry on top of it. Most of the pigs were drowned. Dee swam for his life and finally made the boat and I

pulled him on top. The boat then caught on a snag and it took the neighbors to rescue us!"

In 1873 Mr. Catlin was married to Miss Mary Smith, of Yreka, California, whose parents were natives of Savanna, Illinois. She died April 3, 1898, leaving a son, Trude F., who lives near his father. Mr. Catlin has an invalid niece living with him at the present time and he also has a housekeeper whose husband has charge of the out-of-door work of the ranch.

For more than half a century Mr. Catlin has now lived in the west. It was during the Civil war or on the 11th of September, 1861, that he was a passenger on a Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad train when the rebels destroyed the bridge across the Little Platte river and the train plunged into the stream. Among the dead was the man who had sat next to him in the train. This event so unnerved Mr. Catlin that he decided to come west and regain his health. Thus it was that he became identified with Idaho, where he has since made his home. Here he has lived an exemplary life, has ridden the range constantly and today at the age of eighty years is yet extremely active and still takes pleasure in riding the range, which he says he can do with the best of them. His reminiscences of the pioneer days are most interesting and his experiences have made him familiar with every phase of Idaho's development.





J. M. Hunt

Hon. Frank W. Hunt



ON. FRANK W. HUNT, governor of Idaho from 1900 until 1902, passed away at Goldfield, Nevada, where he had mining interests, on the 25th of November, 1906. He was a resident, however, of Emmett, Idaho, where his widow and only daughter still reside. Governor Hunt was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 16, 1864, and was a son of Colonel Thomas B. Hunt, who was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1826 and spent most of his life in the United States. He served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war and passed away in Chicago, Illinois, his remains, however, being interred in the beautiful Arlington cemetery at Washington, D. C. The mother of Governor Hunt was Eugenia A. Montmolin prior to her marriage. She was born in Charleston, South Carolina.

Governor Hunt spent his early life at different army posts where his father, an officer of the United States army, was stationed during the period of his son's youth. In the early '80s he made his way to Montana, where he became a mining man, and later removed to Gibbonsville, Idaho, taking up his abode there in 1887. He resided there in a log cabin and engaged in the business of staking out mining claims. While at Gibbonsville he also engaged in mining pursuits and his prominence as a citizen of that community is indicated in the fact that in 1892 he was elected to the Idaho state senate, serving as a member during the second session after the admission of Idaho into the Union. This was the only political office he ever held previous to his election as governor. He had demonstrated his worth in citizenship not by office holding but by his stalwart support of measures for the general good and by his reliability and progressiveness in business life.

When the Spanish-American war broke out and Idaho was called upon to furnish her quota of troops Mr. Hunt responded to the call and was appointed first lieutenant of Company G, First Idaho Volunteers. He left with his regiment for Manila and was assigned to duty as brigade quartermaster on the staff of General Overshine. He was twice brevetted for gallantry, the first time being at the bat-

tle of Manila and the second at the battle of Zenopia Bridge. After the close of the war he was promoted to a captaincy and received his discharge at San Francisco when the others of the regiment were mustered out.

It was in the following year—1899—that Mr. Hunt was nominated for the office of governor of Idaho on the democratic ticket and, being elected, served for the term of 1900-1902. On the close of his service as chief executive of the state he was elected president of the Werdenhoff Mining & Milling Company of New York city and also president of the Idaho branch of that corporation. Soon afterward he located at Emmett, having taken up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, under the Carey act, located in the vicinity of Emmett. He continued a resident of Gem county from that time until his death, though various mining interests in Idaho and Nevada took him to different sections on many occasions. He was at Goldfield looking after his interests there when he suffered an attack of pneumonia which caused his premature death when he was but forty-two years of age. He was but thirty-five years of age when elected governor, the youngest man ever chosen as the chief executive of Idaho. His remains were brought back to Boise for interment and he was laid to rest in the Masonic cemetery of the capital city, the high Masonic bodies to which he belonged officiating at the funeral services.

Governor Hunt left a widow and a little daughter. He had wedded Ruth Maynard, who was born in Boise, Idaho, December 30, 1881, and is a daughter of the late John Witheral Maynard, formerly a well known pioneer citizen of Boise, who passed away at his home on Warm Springs avenue, May 16, 1913, when eighty-two years of age. He was a man of large affairs and left a goodly estate. His birth occurred at Dalton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1831, and when he came to Idaho, Boise was little more than a fort and camp, the year of his arrival being 1862. He afterward returned to the east and was married at Dalton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1867, to Miss Jane Lorenza Tyler, daughter of Moody Tyler and a representative of an old New England family. She was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 12, 1838, and died in Boise at the Maynard home May 31, 1898. Mrs. Hunt is one of a family of four children, these being Hugh Temple and Mark Tyler Maynard, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Katherine Womack, also a resident of Emmett, Idaho. The two sons are engaged in mining pursuits. The marriage of Governor and Mrs. Hunt was celebrated in Boise and to them were born two daughters, Elizabeth, who died in 1907; and

Katherine, who was born March 7, 1906, and is at home with her mother. Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Congregational church.

Governor Hunt belonged to the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church. His life was characterized by marked fidelity to duty, by earnestness of purpose and by devotion to every cause which he espoused, and of him it may well be said that he was faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.





Armistock

Ross J. Comstock



ROSS J. COMSTOCK is the president of the First National Bank of Rexburg, which is the oldest banking institution in Madison county. He was born in Green City, Sullivan county, Missouri, July 22, 1875, his parents being Charles B. and Flora (Ross) Comstock, who were natives of Indiana and in 1857 removed to Missouri, where the father engaged in the banking business until 1900. He then retired from active business life and established his home in California, where he is still living at the age of seventy-four years, but his wife passed away in January, 1915, at the age of sixty-three.

Ross J. Comstock was reared and educated in his native city and since the age of thirteen years has been providing for his own support. He is truly a self-made man. Having started out when a youth barely in his teens, he has always depended upon his own resources and by dint of untiring perseverance and undaunted energy has worked his way steadily upward. Each step in his career has been a forward one. He worked in a creamery for two years and then turned his attention to the banking business, with which he has now been connected for twenty-seven years. He has thoroughly learned the business and step by step has progressed in banking circles. In 1900 he came to Rexburg and organized the Rexburg Banking Company in connection with others. He was chosen cashier and has since been an active factor in the development and conduct of the bank, which in 1904 was nationalized, becoming the First National Bank of Rexburg. Mr. Comstock continued to act as cashier until 1909, when he was made president and has since served in that capacity. The Rexburg Banking Company was capitalized for twelve thousand one hundred dollars; in 1902 this was increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. When the bank was nationalized the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars and today the bank has a surplus of sixty thousand dollars and deposits amounting to six hundred thousand dollars—facts which indicate the steady and substantial growth of the business. In 1904 a modern bank building was erected, which was rebuilt in 1918. The present officers are: Ross J.

Comstock, president; H. J. Flamm, vice president; and R. J. Comstock, Jr., cashier. In addition to his financial interests at Rexburg, Mr. Comstock is the president of the First National Bank of Ririe and is a director of the Fremont County Bank, and has farming interests in Madison county. He is likewise president of the Crystal Lake Irrigated Lands Company, which irrigates ten thousand acres of land in Jefferson county.

On the 12th of April, 1893, Mr. Comstock was married to Miss Jennie M. Davis, a daughter of John E. and Fannie M. (Pfeiffer) Davis, who were natives of Ohio and Missouri respectively, the father becoming a pioneer of the latter state. He served all through the period of the Civil war and throughout his remaining days gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in Missouri. He died in that state in April, 1917, and his widow yet makes her home in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have been born five children. Ross J., Jr., cashier of the First National Bank of Rexburg, was born in Green City, Missouri, July 19, 1894, and for a year was a pupil in the schools of that state, after which he attended the graded schools of Rexburg and spent three years in All Hallows College of Salt Lake City. He entered the bank with his father on completing his education, starting in a humble capacity and mastering each phase of the business, and he thus worked his way steadily upward until in June, 1916, when he was made cashier. He was married June 17, 1917, to Gladys M. Bassett and they have one son, R. J. (III). The other children of the family are Marguerite, Ada, Elma, Jennie and Claire.

Mr. Comstock is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He has led a busy, useful and upright life, and his career has at all times been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He has been actuated by a laudable ambition that has prompted close application and indefatigable energy, and today he occupies an enviable place in the financial circles of Madison county.



J. H. Richards.

Hon. James Heber Richards



J. N. JAMES HEBER RICHARDS, attorney and jurist, who for two years presided over the third district court, when he would no longer consent to remain upon the bench and resumed the private practice of law in Boise, where he ranks as one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the Idaho bar, was born in Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, May 5, 1852. He was one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Daniel and Clarissa (Allen) Richards, both of whom were natives of the state of New York and have now passed away. Four of their eight children are still living, all being residents of Idaho, namely: Clara H., a resident of Boise; Wilson P., also of Boise; James H.; and Arthur P., of Emmett.

Judge Richards was reared upon a farm in Knox county, Ohio, to the age of fourteen years, and during that period pursued a country school education. He then started out to provide for his own support and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that he has justly won the proud American title of a self-made man. Energy, industry and ambition have actuated him at every point in his career. He was first employed upon a dairy farm for two years and later went to Bellville, Ohio, where he worked for his board and attended school for two years. He was ever desirous of advancing along intellectual lines and throughout his entire life has manifested studious habits that have kept him in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress. At eighteen years of age he went to Huron county, Ohio, to become manager of a large four hundred acre stock farm and spent one year in that position. He afterward resided for two years in Seneca county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farm work, and from 1872 until 1878 he was engaged in teaching school in Mount Vernon, Ohio. In the latter year he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and in the meantime he had begun the study of law. Returning to Mount Vernon, he again taught school for a brief period and in 1879 made the initial step on his westward journey, removing to Denver, Colorado. There he entered the law office

of Markham, Patterson & Thomas, well known attorneys of that city, who directed his reading for two years and who paid him sixty dollars per month for his services as a law clerk. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and for five years thereafter engaged in active practice in Denver. He then removed to Breckenridge, Colorado, where he practiced his profession from 1886 until 1890.

In the latter year Judge Richards arrived in Boise, where he has practiced continuously since save for the period of his service upon the bench. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican. The docket of the third district court having become badly congested, in 1894 Mr. Richards consented to become judge of the district in order to clear up the docket and did so with great sacrifice to his personal interests. He remained upon the bench for two years, during which time he accomplished his purpose of clearing the docket and then retired, resuming the private practice of law. It required three years for him to catch up with his private practice and he was harder worked during that period than in any other time of his life.

The following resolutions by the bar of the third judicial district of Idaho were passed:

"Whereas, the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for Ada County, and presided over by Hon. J. H. Richards, District Judge, has now been in continuous session about sixty days, and during which time over one hundred cases have been disposed of, many calling for the solution of intricate and novel legal propositions and the adjustment of strongly disputed facts, and,

"Whereas, Hon. J. H. Richards, as Judge, has speedily, fearlessly, impartially and with ability tempered with justice and right, met and decided each matter of dispute presented to him,

"It is therefore Resolved: That the members of the Bar of this District hereby express their high regard for the dignity, fairness and ability of Hon. J. H. Richards, as Judge of said Court, and his kindness and courtesy extended to each member of the Bar, as well as the jury in attendance and the litigants.

"Resolved: That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to Hon. J. H. Richards, and that the same be spread upon the records of the Bar Association of said District.

(Signed) GEORGE H. STEWART

O. E. JACKSON

ALFRED A. FRASER

Committee."

In 1905 Judge Richards was a member of the state legislature, being the only lawyer in the house, and he was made chairman of the judiciary committee. Other political offices could have been won by him if he had so desired. He has frequently been urged to become a candidate for the office of governor and for member of the supreme court but has always declined, his ambition being in other than political lines. He prefers the private practice of law and he keeps in close touch with the trend of professional thought and practice through his membership in the Idaho State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 29th of November, 1881, Judge Richards was married in Winona, Minnesota, to Miss Fannie Howe. They are members of the Christian Science church and Judge Richards is a Master Mason and also an Elk. He served as the first exalted ruler of Boise Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Boise Commercial Club and is interested in all those activities and projects which have to do with the upbuilding of the city and the upholding of high civic standards.





Sincerely yours
Edw Lewis

Hon. David William Davis



IGHTING the battle of life with exceptional courage and typical American grit, David William Davis, governor of Idaho, typifies in his career the ideal spirit which, fighting against and contending with handicaps, meeting and surmounting obstacles with the confidence of youth, enables him to reach the highest office in his state through his own unaided efforts and self-developed capacities. There are noble and immortal lessons in the story of the life of the man who without other means than a strong heart and clear head conquers adversity and achieves an honorable success, rich in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. Such men rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation only through the development of the best attributes of manhood, for the accidents of birth and fortune and the adventitious aid of chance and circumstance can do little to give them enduring place in history. The records of the lives of successful men who influence and mould events is always interesting and instructive and become even more so when they present in combined view the elements of material success harmoniously blended with completeness of moral attribute and unblemished reputation. Such characters stand forth as proof of human progress—the illustration of human dignity and worth.

Governor Davis is a native of Wales, born on the 23d of April, 1873, and a son of John Wynn and Frances (Lewis) Davis. The family came to America when the son David was but two years of age, locating in Iowa, where the father found employment as a miner, later turning his attention to agricultural pursuits in Idaho, where he spent his remaining years, passing away in American Falls in 1913. He is still survived by his widow, who yet resides in American Falls and is vigorous and well preserved.

The early boyhood days of David W. Davis were spent in the humble surroundings of a miner's home in Angus, Iowa. Little opportunity was afforded the youth in the way of educational advantages and when but twelve years of age he began working in the mines, but such circumstances did not daunt the spirit of the youth who was later to rise so far above his early surroundings as to become an exceptionally successful business man and public servant,

revered and trusted by the people. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the store of the company which operated the mine in which he had worked. At the age of twenty-one he had become the manager of a store at Rippey, and a short time later, in recognition of his business acumen and fidelity to details, he was given the position of cashier of the bank there. It was there that he made his initial step in the banking business and gained a knowledge of the business which, with the passing years, has brought a substantial pecuniary reward and the honorable and responsible position of president of the Idaho State Bankers Association, which office he was filling when elected governor of the state.

Failing health caused him to retire from active business and, tempted by the lure of the west with its boundless opportunities, he spent a year in travel, chiefly through Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. These journeys were made by wagon and, by sleeping out in the open and "roughing it" in true western style, he succeeded in achieving complete restoration of his health and strength.

In the meantime he had also spent some time in the state of Washington, where he had some land interests, and in 1906 came to Idaho, settling at American Falls, where he continued to make his home until his removal to Boise following his election as governor. In February, 1907, he founded the Bank of American Falls and became its president, in which capacity he has since continued. In the fall of 1907 the bank was nationalized and has since been known as the First National Bank. Entering enthusiastically into the upbuilding of the community in which he had decided to make his home, it may be said that largely through his far-sightedness and sound judgment the possibilities of the great dry farming district surrounding American Falls were first brought to the attention of the public. With unbounded confidence in the future growth and prosperity of his adopted state he evidenced the courage of his convictions by making liberal financial advances to those possessing the same brand of courage as himself and were pioneering a new country, and to many of whom this aid, extended at the vital moment, meant nothing more nor less than the difference between success and failure. In short, it may truly be said that to Governor Davis, more than to any other individual, is due the credit for making the American Falls district one of the greatest dry farming communities in the country.

In his political faith Governor Davis has ever been an earnest advocate of the principles of the republican party. In 1912 he was elected to the state senate, where he made an enviable record for

sound judgment, though he declined to again become a candidate for the office. He served as a delegate to the republican national convention in Chicago in 1912. In 1916, members of his party recognizing in him a leader of undoubted strength, made him its nominee for governor, and, though he was defeated in this campaign, it is a striking commentary upon his popularity with the people of Idaho, irrespective of party affiliations, that he lost by the narrow margin of five hundred and seventy-two votes, while the democratic nominee for president, Woodrow Wilson, carried the state by twenty thousand. Again, in 1918, he was the party's choice for governor and the huge majority given him indicated him as the people's choice. He was inaugurated as the chief executive of Idaho, January 6, 1919. During the war with Germany Governor Davis was extremely active in war work, speaking in all parts of the state and acting as state chairman of two liberty loan drives.

Governor Davis has been twice married. When twenty-one years of age he married Florence O. Gilliland, who died in 1903; and on April 5, 1905, he wedded Miss Nellie Johnson, a native of Illinois, who was reared, however, in the Hawkeye state. They have become the parents of three children: Margaret Ruth, David William, Jr., and Donald J. The Governor holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years has served on the official board of the First Methodist church of American Falls. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow and an Elk.

The fifteenth session of the Idaho legislature, which closed March 6, 1919, presented the largest completed program of results, based upon the suggestions of its chief executive, of any legislature in the history of the state and perhaps in the Union. By its action Idaho's system of government has been completely remodeled. Nine commissioners, appointed by and directly responsible to the governor, will supervise the civil administration of the state government under a centralization of powers heretofore scattered between forty-eight state divisions, an arrangement which will save to the tax-payers of the state vast annual sums, while promoting greatly increased efficiency in the dispatch of the public business.

At the age of forty-six years Governor Davis faces a term as chief executive during the state's reconstruction period, and in the minds of those who know him best—even in the minds of his political opponents—there exists no doubt but that the record he makes will mark an epoch of businesslike methods in the conduct of the affairs of the state.



George H. North

George North



GEORGE NORTH was for many years a most prominent, valued and honored resident of Pocatello. It was he who erected the first brick building in Pocatello, the location being on West Center street, and for a long period he conducted a clothing business, which since his demise has been carried on by his sons. His business operations also extended to various other localities. In 1889 he opened a clothing store at Shoshone, Idaho, where at that time the railroad roundhouse was located. When the narrow gauge was built into Pocatello and the shops were moved there Mr. North removed his stock to that city, opening his store on South First avenue, where he remained for nearly three years. His next location was at the corner of Main and Center streets and there he became associated with Dan Church, another pioneer. They conducted the store at that place for about three years and in the meantime Mr. North became interested in the sheep business with Messrs. Valentine and Douglas. Finally, however, he sold his interests in sheep and also his store and erected what was probably the first building on Main street, again opening a clothing store which he carried on at that point until 1915, when he built the present home of the House of North on the site of his former residence. His business judgment was manifest in each move that he made, for his trade steadily increased, and wherever he located, other buildings immediately sprang up around him. He had the pioneer instinct that caused him continually to seek out new localities. He was a most enterprising and progressive business man whose sound judgment was manifest in the careful and successful conduct of his interests. He left a large amount of property, including the Carlyle Hotel, which was thus named for the son who conducts it. He was also the owner of the Gordon Apartments, named for his other son, this being one of the most modern buildings of the city.

Mr. North was united in marriage to Peronne Hall Church, a native of Mankato, Minnesota. Her father, Joseph A. Church, was born in the state of New York and became one of the early pioneer residents of Minnesota but afterward removed to the Pacific northwest and passed away in Pocatello, Idaho, in 1916. In early

manhood he wedded Minerva Johnson, a native of Kentucky, who has also departed this life and who was descended from a long line of Kentucky ancestors. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. North in the paternal line was a first lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and thereby she is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution, with which organization she is now identified. Before removing to Idaho her father was engaged in merchandising at Evanston, Wyoming. The two brothers of Mrs. North are: D. W. Church, the former president of the Bannock Bank of Pocatello and now commissioner of insurance of the state; and H. J. Church, who is employed in the shops of the Oregon Short Line at Pocatello. To Mr. and Mrs. North were born but the two sons, Carlyle and Gordon, who are already mentioned and who conduct the business left by their father. Mrs. North also possesses splendid business ability and established and owns a controlling interest in the Oriole Candy Company of Pocatello. She is devoted to the welfare of her home and sons and her chief interest centers at her own fireside. However, she is a recognized leader in the social circles of the city and is a prominent member of the Study Club and the Civic Club and served as a member of the canteen committee during the World war. Her splendid qualities make for social leadership, for she possesses executive ability, kindness and that ready tact which enables her to understand and adapt herself to any circumstances, combined with a musical talent that insures her a welcome wherever she goes.

Death entered the North household in 1918, when the husband and father was called to his final rest. He had a very wide acquaintance throughout the state and was honored and respected by all who knew him. Whatever Mr. North undertook he carried forward to successful completion, for he recognized that when one avenue of opportunity seemed closed, he could carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal. Moreover, his life measured up at all times to the highest standards of integrity and honor in business, and on the occasion of his death, every mark of respect possible was shown to him, including the closing of all the stores in Pocatello during the hour of the funeral services. Arriving in Pocatello in 1888, there was perhaps no man who did as much for the upbuilding and development of the town. He stood at all times for progress in public affairs and his cooperation could always be secured in behalf of any plan or project that looked to the improvement of the city, and on many occasions he was the prime mover and factor in advancing interests of public worth.



Gertrude North



Oliver A. Hagar

Oliver O. Haga



LIVER O. HAGA, a prominent representative of the Boise bar whose business enterprise is also manifest in extensive connection with banking, farming and live stock interests in the state, was born in Luverne, Minnesota, November 19, 1872, a son of Oliver O. and Julia (Emerick) Haga. In the acquirement of his education he attended public and high schools of Minnesota and afterward entered the Valparaiso University of Indiana, from which he won the degree of A. B. in 1894 and later the degree of A. M. In the meantime he had taken up the profession of teaching and was principal of the graded schools of Mount Sterling, Wisconsin, in 1892 and 1893. Following the completion of his course in the Valparaiso University he made his way to Idaho and from 1894 until 1896 was principal of the public schools of Salmon City. The two succeeding years were passed as principal of the schools of Glenns Ferry and in 1898 he accepted the position of principal of the high school of Boise, in which position he continued for three years. In the meantime he had devoted much of his leisure outside of the schoolroom to the study of law, reading independently or under the direction of local attorneys in the winter seasons, while the summer vacation periods were devoted to study in law schools of the east. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and with his retirement from the position of principal of the high school of Boise he entered at once upon active practice, in which he has since continued. Since 1901 he has been a law partner of Judge J. H. Richards and the firm enjoy a most extensive and important practice, representing as corporation counsel or in litigated interests many leading corporations, including the Electric Bond & Share Company, the Idaho Power Company, the Utah Power & Light Company, the Bradstreet Company, the Equitable Life Insurance Company, the American Surety Company, the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago and the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Mr. Haga maintains a position as one of the foremost representatives of the Boise bar and is a member of the State and American Bar Associations. Important and extensive as is his practice, he has also become largely interested in banking, in farm-

ing and in live stock, dealing especially in registered shorthorn cattle, and is a director of the Boise City National Bank and vice president of the Boise Title & Trust Company.

On the 28th of August, 1900, Mr. Haga was married to Miss Jennie E. Bartlett, a daughter of Elijah Bartlett, of Dryden, Michigan, and they have become the parents of two daughters, Eleanor Louise and Margaret Virginia, who are pupils in the city schools.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Congregational church and fraternally Mr. Haga is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Commercial and Country Clubs of Boise and is a supporter of the republican party. He turns to farming for recreation, also to motoring and fishing, but has comparatively few leisure hours, for aside from his professional and business interests he has been called upon for much public service. The school system of the city has ever found in him a stalwart champion and one whose efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and resultant. The worth of his work in this connection is indicated in the fact that since 1906 he has been the president and a trustee of the Boise city school board. In 1910 he was appointed by the governor as president of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School of Idaho and occupied that position for two years. In 1912 he became a member of the state irrigation securities commission and served as such until 1914. In the latter year he was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane as a delegate at large to the national irrigation conference. These questions of public concern have ever been of the keenest interest to him and his efforts in behalf of progress along these lines have brought tangible results.



A B Mass

Hon. Albert Bartlett Moss



HON. ALBERT BARTLETT MOSS, founder of the town of Payette, was in many other ways closely associated with the history of Idaho, particularly in shaping its political development and in promoting those interests which had to do with the upbuilding of the commonwealth and the upholding of high civic ideals. He was born in Belvidere, Illinois, November 29, 1849, and there acquired his early education, but throughout his life he was a close student of men and events and learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Drum Corps and in the battle of Shiloh sustained wounds which compelled his father to take him home as soon as he could locate him. His eldest brother, James Moss, was a captain in Company B. of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers and lost his life in the memorable engagement at the Red river crossing in Louisiana, where his valor won him distinction.

Albert Bartlett Moss was thirty-two years of age when in 1881 he arrived in the Payette valley of Idaho, where he took a contract with the Oregon Short Line Railroad for getting out two hundred and fifty thousand railroad ties. In order to accomplish this he had to build roads and bridges to Long Valley, where the timber was located. He employed eight hundred and twenty-seven men and the following year floated the ties down the river. The same year he and a brother established a store at Payette as a supply camp for the Oregon Short Line Railroad material, and by the end of that year they were employing over one hundred men. Deciding that there were excellent opportunities for the young man who would join his fortunes to those of Payette, Mr. Moss remained here and for years owned and conducted important business interests which constituted a most potent element in the development of the city. He was at the head of the Moss mercantile establishment, one of the most modern department stores of the west. With the settlement of the district his business rapidly developed until it had reached mammoth proportions, and Mr. Moss not only gave his time and attention to the upbuilding of an immense mercantile trade but also became actively interested in banking. He likewise fostered horticul-

ture and in many ways promoted the welfare of Payette, the county and the state. In a business way he recognized opportunities that others passed heedlessly by and his enterprise and progressiveness brought him to the front as a leader in the substantial development of this section of the country. His efforts, too, brought to him the just rewards of labor and he became one of the men of affluence in his section of the state.

At the same time Mr. Moss was a leader in shaping public thought and action and became a potent force in political circles. He attended many of the state conventions of the republican party and in 1898 was nominated for the office of governor but without his solicitation. He had no chance to win against the populist-democratic-silver republican combination yet he made a remarkable campaign and was defeated by less than thirty-two hundred votes in a state that had given an enormous majority for a ticket of that kind two years before. The campaign promoted by Mr. Moss and his associates on the ticket paved the way for republican success two years later. In the midst of his political and commercial activity Mr. Moss found time to serve the people of Payette in various honorable but unremunerative positions and he was for a considerable period a member of the board of directors of the Blackfoot Insane Asylum. He gave liberally of his time, his effort and his means for the upbuilding of the state and the advancement of public welfare. At the same time he closely studied business conditions and that he had a comprehensive and masterful view of the situation was indicated in an excellent paper on the benefits of organization which he read before the Idaho Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association at its annual convention. He had the keenest interest in the welfare and development of Payette and did everything in his power to promote a beautiful city, planting many of the shade trees that add so much now to its attractiveness and loveliness.

It was on the 10th of March, 1881, that Mr. Moss was united in marriage to Miss Celia A. Mellor, who was born at Wethersfield, Illinois, a daughter of W. H. Mellor and Elizabeth (Scott) Mellor, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. Both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Moss were born the following children. Wentworth H., thirty-six years of age, was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1905, served in the Philippines and on the Mexican border and after the entrance of America into the World war was identified with various training camps. Later he was assigned to duty at Washing-

ton, D. C., where he was connected with the port storage and embarkation service with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Albert Bartlett, thirty-four years of age, was the first white child born in Payette and is at present associated with his brother Frederick in the Moss Mercantile Company, thus being an active factor in the business life of his city. In 1907 he married Grace E. Zeller, of Kansas, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. They have now a family of three children, Helen E., Albert B. and Celia A., all attending school in Payette. Charles H., the next of the family, died at the age of five years. Frederick M., thirty years of age, is a graduate electrical engineer of the Washington State College at Pullman and for four years was with the Idaho Power & Light Company at Boise but at present is engaged in merchandising with his brother, Albert B. He was married in June, 1917, to Loretta Brennan, of Graceville, Minnesota, and they have one child, Dorothy J. William A., twenty-five years of age, while attending the agricultural college at Pullman, Washington, enlisted in the regular army and is a first lieutenant, having trained for the Intelligence Corps. He was an officer of the Twelfth Infantry and had fifty men under him ready for service when the armistice was signed. He was married March 31, 1918, to Doris Hudson, a native of Fresno, California, and a niece of Professor Holland, of Pullman College at Pullman, Washington, and a daughter of William Hudson. They have a daughter Sylvia, born May 7, 1919. Heber R., sixteen years of age, is now attending a private school in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, possessing great musical talent which he is cultivating. Gertrude E. and Gilbert W. both died in infancy. All of the sons save Heber are graduates of the Payette high school and Albert B., Jr., was trained by his father in all the different lines of business in which he was engaged and at the time of his father's death returned to Payette from Portland, Oregon, where he was employed in a mercantile line, and is now associated with his brother Frederick in the business. He is also interested in the automobile business. The family is one of which the mother has every reason to be proud. The death of the husband and father occurred March 14, 1914. He left a record of successful business achievement, of great good accomplished in connection with the public life of his adopted city and state, while to his family he was largely the ideal husband and father, finding his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of the members of his own household.



Nathan Ricks

Nathan Ricks



NATHAN RICKS is the vice president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Rexburg and, moreover, is a representative of a family that has been prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the west for many years. He was born in Centerville, Davis county, Utah, January 17, 1853, and is a son of Joel and Eleanor (Martin) Ricks, who were natives of Kentucky but in 1848 crossed the plains to Utah, driving sheep and cattle along the way as they journeyed westward. They settled at Centerville, Davis county, where Mr. Ricks operated a sawmill in 1848. In 1849 he settled on land and began its development and improvement. His claim was situated along a little creek, which is still called Ricks creek. He continued the improvement of his farm until 1859, when he removed to Logan, Cache county, Utah, and there bought other land which he successfully cultivated throughout the remainder of his days. He passed away in Logan in December, 1888, while the mother died on the 18th of February, 1882.

Nathan Ricks began his education in Davis county, Utah, but was only six years of age when his parents removed to Logan, Cache county, where he continued his studies. His father built the first log cabin in the city of Logan, and the family shared in all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Nathan Ricks continued with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, when he took up farming on his own account by purchasing land seven miles from Logan, in Benson ward. He then bent his energies to the tilling of the soil and year after year gathered good crops until May, 1888, when he removed to Oneida county, Idaho, settling at Rexburg in that part which is now Madison county. He purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the town of Rexburg and this he improved and has since cultivated, transforming it into rich and productive fields. He also owns a section of dry farming land thirty miles from Rexburg, and his four sons also own land in the same locality and are still operating their respective properties. For twenty years, or until 1916, Nathan Ricks was engaged in sheep raising and still has an interest in the Austin Brothers Sheep company. Turning his attention to other lines, he became one of the organizers of the Farmers

& Merchants Bank of Rexburg, of which he is now the vice president. He is also a stockholder and one of the directors of the department store of the Henry Flamm Company of Rexburg, and his business interests are of such a nature and extent that he is now deriving therefrom a very substantial income. While an active factor in sheep raising he made a specialty of handling pure bred Cotswold sheep and became known as one of the prominent sheepmen of his section of the state. He also owns five acres of land in Rexburg, where he resides, and in the early days he lived in a log cabin for a number of years. He has gone through all of the experiences of frontier life and has lived to win a substantial measure of prosperity as the direct reward and outcome of his industry and perseverance.


On the 14th of November, 1879, Mr. Ricks was married to Sarah Ann Taylor and to them were born six children: N. Ray, Eva A., Eleanor T., Mary E., Alfred T. and Joel E. The wife and mother passed away May 2, 1890, and Mr. Ricks was again married on the 18th of July, 1891, to Janet McKinley. They have become the parents of seven children: Carl V., Edna I., Owen R., Sarah J., Agnes, Francis S. and Thora E. The eldest died September 12, 1904, but the others are all living.

Mr. Ricks is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He filled a two years' mission in New Zealand from 1881 until 1883 and in 1916 went back there on a visit. He is now second counselor to President Austin of the Fremont stake and for nineteen years he was counselor to Bishop Thomas E. Ricks of the first ward. Politically he is an earnest republican and served for one term as state representative from Fremont county. Following the division of the county he was chosen state senator from Madison county and has thus been connected with both branches of the general assembly, where his support of progressive public measures established his position and value as a citizen.



J. C. Curran

Peter Edward Cavaney

ETER EDWARD CAVANEY, practicing at the Boise bar since 1907, was born in Atlanta, Elmore county, Idaho, October 23, 1882. His parents, Michael and Margaret (McGee) Cavaney, were natives of Canada and the state of New York, respectively and were of Irish and Scotch descent. The father came to Idaho in 1876 and devoted his attention to mining in connection with the development of the Rocky Bar mining camp at Atlanta, Idaho, and the Black Jack mines at Silver City, Owyhee county. While there he became associated with Colonel W. H. Dewey, whom he afterward represented as superintendent of the Dewey properties in Owyhee county. In 1890 he was injured in a mine explosion at Silver City and there passed away in 1892, at the age of fifty-two years. His widow survives and is yet a resident of Silver City. They were parents of nine children: Edmund C., a rancher and stock grower of Owyhee county; Edgar, who died in early life; Michael C., a stockman of Kemmerer, Wyoming; Peter E.; James A., connected with mining interests in Nevada; Margaret, who served for three terms as county treasurer of Owyhee county; John, who died in Silver City at the age of eight years; Frank A., a live stock raiser of Owyhee county; and William, who is now deceased.

Peter E. Cavaney early attended the public schools of Silver City, Idaho, and when seventeen years of age became a student in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, where he won successively the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law. He has always been of a studious nature and his reading has been broad along both scientific and literary lines. Also a lover of the art of music, he developed his talents in that direction under the teaching of Professor Louis G. Gottschalk, of Chicago, and Professor Harold L. Butler, now of Syracuse, New York, completing his musical course by graduation. It was through teaching mathematics, vocal music and other branches that he earned the money necessary to continue his own education.

After completing his law course Mr. Cavaney practiced in South Chicago for about six months and then returned to Idaho, opening

an office in Boise, where he has since remained in active practice, having been admitted to the Idaho bar May 6, 1907. On the 15th of April, 1911, he was appointed city attorney of Boise and on the 25th of October, 1912, received the appointment of assistant United States attorney for the district of Idaho. He has won a creditable place in professional circles and at the same time has cooperated in the establishment and management of several successful business enterprises.

On the 10th of November, 1909, Peter E. Cavaney was married to Miss Maude N. Martin, a native of Salubria, Idaho, and a daughter of the late R. H. Martin, Sr., who at the time of his death in 1906 was a resident of Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Cavaney have three sons, Edward M., born in Boise, October 9, 1912; Byron M., born in Boise, May 24, 1915; and William M., born April 11, 1918.

Fraternally Mr. Cavaney is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and politically is a staunch republican. In this he shows the independence of his character, as he was reared in the democratic faith. While he has no ambition for office, he has done considerable campaign work and party organization. The major part of his attention, however, is concentrated upon his law practice, which has constantly developed in volume and importance.





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Xavier McGorman D.D. D.C. A.
Bp of Boise

Rt. Rev. Daniel M. Gorman, D. D., LL. D.

RIGHT REV. DANIEL M. GORMAN, of Saint Charles Seminary, St. Louis, was born April 12, 1861, in Wisconsin. He was in the early stage of life of John and Mary (Rourke) Gorman, who had then settled on a farm near Tremont in America. The father served as a soldier in the war with Mexico and the spirit of patriotism and devotion to America seemed inborn in the son. Daniel, and has ever remained a dominating factor in his life. He pursued his early education in his native village and after completing a course in the local academy took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for a few years. He then entered upon preparation for the priesthood in St. Joseph's and Dubuque College. After receiving his diploma there he entered St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee and on the completion of his studies was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Zardetti in St. Francis chapel, June 24, 1893. He was first assigned to a pastorate at State Center, Iowa, where a contemporary biographer said, "his labors were eminently successful, as was attested by the remarkable loyalty of his flock and their enthusiasm for every good project that he proposed." In the Archdiocese of Hannessey named him as one of the professors at the Seminary College and so the same spirit of loyalty and determination that he had previously displayed he entered upon his new duties and was soon a favorite with all the students of the institution, his early experience as a teacher serving him well in this connection. He was at the head of the Latin department and later was transferred to the office of disciplinarian, usually a commendable position in a boarding school. Bishop Gorman, however, cheerfully accepted the new task and inaugurated the policy of leading, not driving, his students, who soon recognizing the spirit back of the new regime gave to it their enthusiasm and loyal support. As a professor he had been a friend of the students and as a disciplinarian he sought always their highest welfare. His methods were extremely successful, resulting in a largely increased enrollment of students, so that it was necessary in 1900 to secure greater space. A large wing was added to the main building of the school that year and ten years later a beautiful chapel, together with a spacious auditorium, were



James W. Yarnall M.A.
D.D. & Co.

Rt. Rev. Daniel M. Gorman, D. D., LL. D.



T. REV. DANIEL M. GORMAN, of Boise, Catholic bishop of Idaho, was born April 12, 1861, in Wyoming, Iowa, in the little cottage home of John and Mary (Rooney) Gorman, who had there settled on coming from Ireland to America. The father served as a soldier in the war with Mexico and the spirit of patriotic loyalty and devotion to American interests seemed inborn in the son, Daniel, and has ever remained a dominating factor in his life. He pursued his early education in his native village and after completing a course in the local academy took up the profession of teaching, which he followed successfully for a few terms. He then entered upon preparation for the priesthood in St. Joseph's, now Dubuque College. After receiving his diploma there he entered St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee and on the completion of his studies was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Zardetti in St. Francis chapel, June 24, 1893. He was first assigned to a pastorate at State Center, Iowa, where a contemporary biographer said, "his labors were eminently successful, as was attested by the remarkable loyalty of his flock and their enthusiasm for every good project that he proposed." In 1894 Archbishop Hennessy named him as one of the professors of the diocesan college and with the same spirit of loyalty and determination that he had previously displayed he entered upon his new duties and was soon a favorite with all the students of the institution, his early experience as a teacher serving him well in this connection. He was at the head of the Latin department and later was transferred to the office of disciplinarian, usually a most unenviable position in a boarding school. Bishop Gorman, however, cheerfully accepted the new task and inaugurated the policy of leading, not driving, his students, who soon recognizing the spirit back of the new regime gave to it their enthusiasm and loyal support. As a professor he had been a friend of the students and as a disciplinarian he sought always their highest welfare. His methods were extremely successful, resulting in a largely increased enrollment of students, so that it was necessary in 1900 to secure greater space. A large wing was added to the main building of the school that year and ten years later a beautiful chapel, together with a spacious auditorium, were

erected. In 1904 he was chosen to the presidency of Dubuque College to succeed Dr. Carroll, who had been appointed to the see of Helena, Montana. Following his promotion Bishop Gorman carried out a most progressive policy, proving an inspiring leader and a champion of everything that tended to noble Christian manhood. One who has known him well wrote of him: "Meanwhile the influence of Father Gorman was not confined to the college alone. His personality as a priest and his ability as a speaker drew numerous invitations to address important gatherings. For the good of the college and the service he could render his fellowmen, he accepted many of these requests, and surrounding states came to know the spirit, the work and the methods of St. Joseph's College. Men have ever been as eager to listen to him as the students, and the Knights of Columbus have made him the principal speaker at several big conventions * * * The name of such a man must, perforce, become known beyond the confines of his immediate activities. Mount St. Mary's College in far away Emmitsburg, Maryland, heard of the work of Father Gorman and the progress of the school in which he wielded so benign an influence, and on October 15, 1908, that institution conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Dr. Gorman, ever realizing the importance of athletics in college life, brought about the erection of a new gymnasium adequate to the needs of Dubuque College in 1913. Loras Hall was also added to the buildings of the institution in 1914, together with St. Francis Hall, a service building, and in 1916 a new science hall was erected. All this work was greatly promoted through the efforts, enthusiasm and wise direction of Bishop Gorman. As a member of the Catholic Educational Association his influence was strongly felt and his views have always carried weight in the councils of that organization. Due to the efforts of Bishop Gorman, Dubuque College became affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington and a branch of the University summer school has been conducted at Dubuque College for several years. Bishop Gorman also instituted military training in the school, to which the war department at his request sent two military officers, who instruct the students in the theoretical and practical phases of military science. Again we turn to a contemporary biographer for an estimate of the worth of the Bishop in relation to the development of Dubuque College. "To promote the interests of the college, Monsignor Gorman is giving his life and his all. Self-sacrificing, patient, serious and determined, our rector has placed God's will before all else. We find him on duty early and late, using his remarkable gifts in the service of the great cause he

has espoused. Looking back over his twenty-three years association with the college, we cannot but quote a few figures to emphasize its growth. In 1894 the enrollment was sixty with twelve professors; today it is nearly six hundred, with thirty professors. This growth has not been haphazard—it has been due to right order, foresight and persevering work on the part of our president and his devoted band of co-laborers."

After fourteen years as president of Dubuque College, Bishop Gorman was appointed to the Idaho diocese in May, 1918, and became a resident of Boise, having been elevated to the rank of bishop on the 1st of May of that year. With the same earnestness, zeal and consecration he took up his new duties in the northwest and is now most wisely guiding the efforts of the Catholic church in the state.





Wm. Charles Byrnes

Clarence M. Oberholtzer



LARENCE M. OBERHOLTZER, of Burley, president of the Bank of Commerce, is a man to whom difficulties and obstacles have seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort in his business career. Steadily and persistently he has worked his way upward until his example should constitute an inspiring force in the lives of those who know aught of his record. He was born at Lewis, Iowa, December 20, 1864, and is a son of Henry H. and Lavina (Reist) Oberholtzer. He spent his boyhood days at the place of his nativity and in early life became a clerk in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) National Bank, accepting a position at a salary of twenty dollars per month. He later became associated with the firm of Burnham, Tulleys & Company of Council Bluffs and afterward was made credit man for the Pioneer Implement Company in the same city. In the spring of 1909 he came to Burley, Idaho, and organized the Bank of Commerce, which was capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars. The business was first established in the old Hotel Burley and was there conducted until January, 1913, when the hotel building was destroyed by fire. The bank reopened in the postoffice building and on the 1st of September, 1913, removed to its present business block. On the 1st of March, 1916, the capital stock was increased to fifty thousand dollars, a fact indicative of the steady and substantial growth of the business. The Bank of Commerce of Burley is today regarded as one of the safe and solid financial institutions of Cassia county and this section of the state, a well deserved reputation to which Mr. Oberholtzer has contributed in large measure. Governor Hawley was the first vice president of the bank and attended the first meeting of the stockholders. J. P. Davis, of Council Bluffs, was the second vice president, with D. L. Wyland also as vice president and W. C. Dickey, Jr., as cashier. Mr. Oberholtzer is also the secretary of the Burley Town Site Company.

In 1907 Mr. Oberholtzer was married to Miss Ellen Dickey, a daughter of W. C. and Ellen Dickey and a native of Iowa. They have two children, Ellen May and Dick.

In his political views Mr. Oberholtzer has always been a republican, giving stalwart allegiance to the party and its principles. Dur-

ing the war period he was very active in support of all government interests, was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives in Burley and was a member of the Council of Defense.





Arthur H. Lemp.

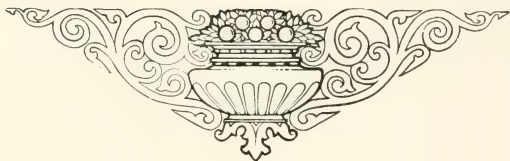
Herbert Frederick Lemp



HERBERT FREDERICK LEMP, a Boise capitalist, is a representative of a family that has been well known in the capital from pioneer times, his father being John Lemp, mentioned at length on another page of this work. The son was born in Boise, June 24, 1884, and supplemented his public school training by a course in a business college. Early in life he became interested in ranching and the raising of live stock, and his well directed efforts along those lines brought to him substantial success. He also became interested in the management of properties of various kinds and at present is executor of the estate of his father, which includes many valuable realty holdings not only in Boise but in other parts of the state as well. With corporation interests he is also closely connected, being now a director of the Pacific National Bank of Boise, of the Idaho State Life Insurance Company and of the Boise Stone Company. He likewise holds stock in various other corporations, with many of which he is officially connected. He is widely and favorably known through his active connection with the live stock and cattle industry of the state, being prominently identified with the Idaho Packing & Provision Company, one of the leading industrial establishments of Boise. He was also the organizer and is general manager of the H. F. Lemp Live Stock Company, in which are associated with him several of the representative live stock men of the northwest. This company has had much to do with the development of the live stock industry throughout Idaho and adjacent states, not alone in the breeding and raising of better grades, but also in buying, fattening and marketing cattle, having had as many as six thousand "feeders" in their yards during a single season.

On the 9th of May, 1906, in Hancock, Michigan, Mr. Lemp was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite A. Nolan, a daughter of John and Mary J. Nolan, the former a retired capitalist. Mrs. Lemp completed her education in the Michigan Agricultural College. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: John, born at Boise, February 19, 1907; and Katherine Marie, born at Boise, April 13, 1908.

Politically Mr. Lemp maintains an independent course, nor has he ever sought or filled public office save that he has served on the staff of Governor Haines. In matters of citizenship affecting the welfare of city and state, however, his aid and influence are always on the side of progress and improvement, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any measure for the general good. In fraternal and social circles he is a Mason and an Elk: holds membership in the Commercial and Rotary Clubs, is also an enthusiastic member of the Boise Gun Club, and finds much pleasure and recreation in trap shooting, at which he has won recognition as one of the leading shots of this section.





J. M. Church

Daniel W. Church



DANIEL W. CHURCH, who has recently become connected with the state administration of Boise and who is well known in financial circles in Idaho as the president of the Bannock National Bank of Pocatello, was born upon a ranch near Mankato, Minnesota, October 18, 1858. His experiences have largely been those of the frontier, with later active connection with the up-building and development of the west. He remembers distinctly the famous Indian massacre which occurred near Mankato during his youth, when he saw thirty-eight of the Indians who were implicated hanged at that place. One of the settlers warned his father of the outbreak, so that Mr. Church with a yoke of oxen and a wagon moved his family from the ranch where they lived to an old-fashioned windmill, where they safely secreted themselves for the night, and the next day they moved on to Mankato, where they took up their permanent residence and lived in safety. General Sibley was in command of the military forces at the time, and after the thirty-eight Indians were executed, the remainder of the savages were removed to a reservation and this practically ended the Indian trouble in Minnesota.

After leaving school in Mankato at the age of about sixteen years, Mr. Church entered a dry goods store as clerk and there remained until 1879, when he removed westward to Evanston, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad as locomotive fireman, and in 1882 was promoted engineer. He became a resident of Portland, Oregon, and was with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company as an engineer. He served in that connection until 1883, in which year he went by stage coach from Pendleton, Oregon, to Mountain Home, Idaho, and thence to Shoshone, Idaho. In the fall of the same year he entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as an engineer under Master Mechanic Lewis and on the 19th of January, 1884, he pulled the first train from Caldwell to Weiser, which at that time was the terminus of the Oregon Short Line, the construction having been continued only to that point. On the following morning after reaching Weiser and when starting upon the return trip with a mixed train, his train was ditched, caused by

the breaking of a switch rod, and the rear part of the train was wrecked. No one was injured, but the accident occasioned Mr. Church the loss of his position.

On the 1st of September, 1884, Mr. Church went to Fargo, North Dakota, and accepted a position in the railroad shops but finally went to work again as an engineer on the Northern Pacific. About the 1st of November of the same year he again lost his job and returned to Shoshone to the home of his parents, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1886 he went to work in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Shoshone and in a short time became a fireman on a locomotive, while in the fall of the same year he was returned to the position of engineer. Thus he continued until December 1, 1889. In the spring of that year he turned his attention to the clothing business in connection with George North of Pocatello but continued on the railroad, however, for a time, while his partner conducted the clothing store. On the 1st of December, however, he entered the store as an active partner in the business. The day has ever been a memorable one to him, for on that day occurred one of the most terrific blizzards that has ever figured in the history of Idaho. On the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. Church sold his interest in the store to Mr. North but retained the ownership of the building. He then engaged in the butchering business with Daniel Swinehart, with whom he continued for a year, when he sold out to Sell & Reuss.

Mr. Church has always been more or less deeply and actively interested in politics and in April, 1896, became a candidate for the office of mayor of Pocatello on the republican ticket but was defeated. On the 1st of May he purchased the real estate business of Edward Stein and afterward became associated with Earl C. White of Pocatello and in 1907 sold his interest in the business to his partner. In July of that year he became the cashier of the Ban-nock National Bank, with which he was thus connected until January 21, 1918, when he became its president. He owns a farm in the Fort Hall irrigation project and is likewise a half owner in the magnificent building on the east side of Pocatello, known as the Church & White block. Associated with Mr. North and Mr. Swinehart, he built the first brick building in Pocatello in 1891 and he and Mr. North moved their clothing stock into this building in 1892.

On the 17th of April, 1894, Mr. Church was married to Miss Chloe Ramsey, of Portland, Michigan, and they have become parents of four children: Mabel Minerva; Daniel Whipple, Jr., twenty-one years of age, who is now in France with the Medical Depart-

ment; Arthur Ramsey, who is sixteen years of age and is attending school in Pocatello; and Bertha Lucinda, a student in the Pocatello high school.

In public affairs and in the social and fraternal life of Pocatello and other sections of the state Mr. Church is widely known. He is a Mason, which order he joined in 1888 in Shoshone, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and he is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. It was Mr. Church who organized the Elks lodge in Pocatello in 1901. He is a member of the Rotary Club, also of the Commercial Club and the Shriners Club. In politics he has ever been an earnest republican and in 1909 he was elected as mayor of Pocatello, serving for a two years' term. He also became a member of the first board of trustees. For five years he was a member of the city council, also served on the school board and in 1898 was elected to represent his district in the state senate. In 1912 he acted as county chairman of the republican central committee and he was chairman of the second, third and fourth Liberty Loan committees in Pocatello. Mr. Church was made the toastmaster of the Commercial Club at the dedication of the Oregon Short Line depot here and made the occasion a memorable one with all the old-timers by his ever ready humor, recalling many incidents of the past which only he among the old-timers was able to relate. He is considered one of the best story tellers and after-dinner speakers in Idaho and his presence at any public entertainment always assures a good time. His popularity is proverbial among all classes. He is a gentleman of the old school and has had a wide and varied experience in western life such as would be impossible to anyone born in the present generation. He possesses a remarkable memory for dates and incidents and was personally acquainted with many of the historical characters of early western life. He is considered one of Pocatello's most enterprising and progressive business men, where he is known to his many friends as "Dan." He has recently entered upon active connection with the interests of Boise as a member of the present administration of state affairs and those who know Daniel W. Church feel that Idaho is most fortunate in gaining his services in this connection.



R. S. Hunt.

Hon. Ralph Stephen Hunt



HON. RALPH STEPHEN HUNT, president of the Rexburg State Bank, representative in the Idaho general assembly from Madison county and a prominent farmer and live stock dealer residing at Rexburg, has made his home in Idaho since 1894, when he came to this state from Weber, Utah. Since the year 1900 he has lived in Madison county, spending most of the time upon his ranch. He was born in Weber, Utah, July 20, 1869, being the elder of the two sons of Ralph H. and Sarah (Skelton) Hunt, who are natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. They came to Idaho from Utah in 1900 and make their home at Rexburg, where the father is a retired farmer. In early manhood he followed the occupation of carpentering. His family numbered eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom Ralph S. is the eldest. The only other son, John J. Hunt, died of influenza in October, 1918, at the age of thirty-six years.

The two brothers were associated in the conduct of large farming and live stock interests in Madison county, owning the largest irrigated farm in the district. They were also extensively and successfully engaged in wool growing, the flock of sheep now numbering about six thousand ewes.

Mr. Hunt belongs to one of the old families identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was reared upon a farm at Weber, Utah, and since 1894 has lived continuously in southern or southeastern Idaho, taking up his abode in what is now Madison county nineteen years ago. He is president of the Rexburg State Bank, being one of its organizers and its second president, and in addition to the duties of that position he devotes considerable attention to his hay ranch and to the management of his large stock-raising interests, being regarded as one of the foremost factors in connection with the sheep industry in the state. During the first twenty years which he spent in Idaho he rode the range and herded both cattle and sheep. This gave him valuable knowledge and experience along the line to which he now gives his attention and with the passing years his success has steadily grown until he is now a prominent figure in connection with wool production in the north-

west. He is a member of the Idaho Wool Growers Association and also of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Hunt has always been a republican and more or less prominent in political circles. He served out an unexpired term as county commissioner and for five years was a member of the city council of Rexburg. In 1912 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Idaho legislature, was again called to that position in 1916 and for a third term in 1918. He was not a candidate, however, in 1914. He is now chairman of the live stock committee and is serving on other important committees. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and he finds his recreation in hunting and fishing. Throughout his entire life he has been actuated by a spirit of progress which is as manifest in his public career as in the conduct of his private business affairs.





M. J. Albent

M. F. Albert



FOR seventeen years M. F. Albert has been a well known figure in financial circles in Payette, where he is now the cashier of the First National Bank. The story of his life is the story of earnest endeavor and close application, resulting in the attainment of success and an honored name. He was born at Du-shore, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1859, and is a son of George and Eliza (Bartch) Albert. The father was born in Germany and came to this country when twenty years of age to escape military service in his native land. He was born in 1832 and died in 1890. His wife is a native of Pennsylvania and at the age of eighty-two years is acting as housekeeper for her son, M. F. Albert, during the absence of his wife on a visit, showing that she is a remarkably well preserved woman.

M. F. Albert acquired his education in the graded school of his native town, in the Shenandoah high school and in the Bloomsburg State Normal School. Following his graduation from the last named institution in 1880 he taught school for eleven years, the most of that time being spent at Laporte, Pennsylvania, where he also filled the position of postmaster. The year 1892 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Albert in Payette, Idaho, being influenced to take this step by the favorable reports made by his two uncles concerning the country. His uncles had arrived one year before and were homesteading. On reaching Payette, Mr. Albert again took up the profession of teaching and became superintendent of the Payette schools, which position he occupied for ten years. He was then offered the cashiership in the new Bank of Commerce in 1902 and thus entered upon his career as a financier. He and his bank associates conducted the business for four years, when the Bank of Commerce was consolidated with the present First National Bank, and in June, 1919, Mr. Albert completed thirteen years' service as cashier of the bank, of which he is also a stockholder. As the years have passed he has extended his business efforts and is a stockholder in the Idaho Canning Company, in the Payette Valley Land & Orchard Company, in the Payette Valley Rex Spray Company and in all of these is likewise a director, thus having a voice in their manage-

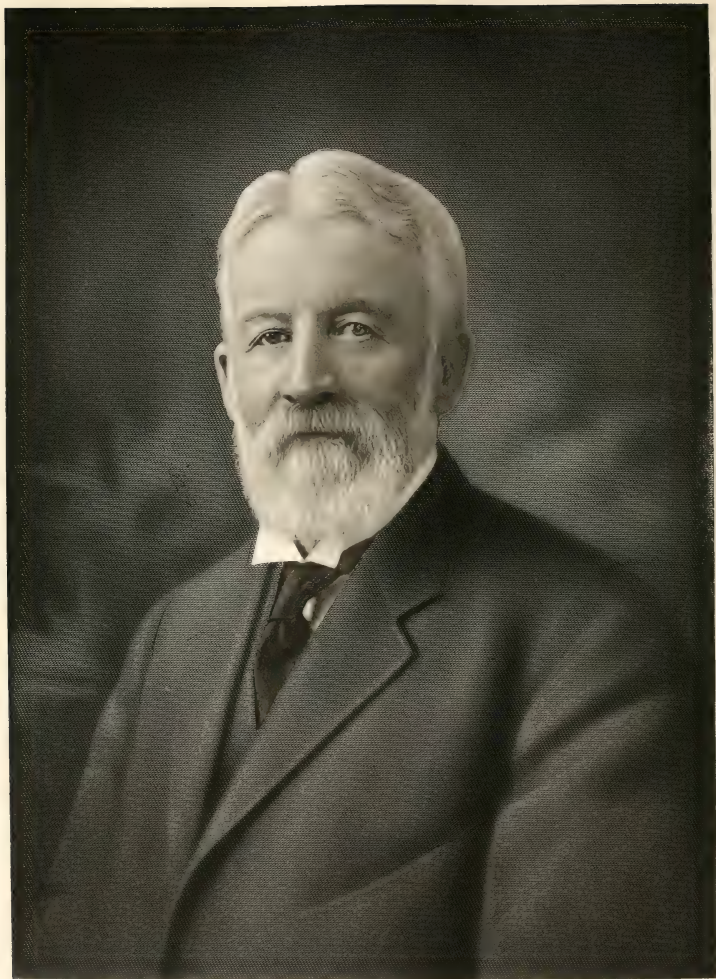
ment and control. He is likewise engaged in fruit raising in the Payette Heights irrigation district. He assisted in promoting and was a director of the Noble Ditch Company, which was to furnish water for the New Plymouth bench lands, this being one of the first enterprises put forth for the public good of Payette—a work that was accomplished over twenty years ago. Mr. Albert has also owned and sold a great deal of land in the Payette Valley and Twin Falls districts and is still interested in real estate in both places. His uncles have both retired from business as a result of the success which they have achieved in this country. Mr. Albert is associated with Peter Pence, W. A. Coughanour and General L. V. Patch in a number of important business enterprises and was also connected with the late Hon. A. B. Moss.

On the 7th of June, 1888, Mr. Albert was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Troup, of Newport, Pennsylvania, and they have four children. Lester F., thirty years of age was in the employ of the Idaho Power Company when he enlisted for service in the World war. He was severely wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry, losing both legs and a part of his right hand. He rose to the rank of lieutenant. David W., the second son, twenty-seven years of age, was also in military service, having been a sergeant on the Mexican border, and was greatly disappointed that he was not sent across for overseas service. Both sons were volunteers and are graduates of the University of Idaho at Moscow. Marvin D., twenty-three years of age, has for two years been a student at Moscow. Marjorie, the only daughter is now a Sophomore in the University of Idaho, and all are graduates of the Payette high school.

Mr. Albert and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and they occupy a very prominent position in social circles. A spirit of marked progressiveness has actuated Mr. Albert at all points in his business career and he is a leading officer in the Payette Valley Commercial Club, of which he was one of the organizers. Through this and other avenues he does everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the further development of the district in which he lives. He is also a Mason of high rank. During the entire period of the war he did everything possible to advance the interests of the government and the welfare of the soldiers at home and overseas. He was a campaign manager during the first and second Liberty Loan drives and was also one of the Four-Minute Men, at the same time serving as a member of the State Board of National Defense. He became one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Payette, of which he

is now the president and one of the directors. In every possible way he has contributed to the material, intellectual, social and moral development of the district and his labors have been far-reaching and resultant. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he is not strongly partisan, and he has served on the city council for one term, while for three terms he has been a member of the board of education, occupying the position of president for the past four years. He is likewise the president and one of the directors of the Payette Mills.





John E. Gates.

Captain John E. Yates



CAPTAIN JOHN E. YATES, who spent the last years of his life as a prominent business man and banker of Boise, was born on the Atlantic seaboard, a native of Bristol, Maine, and a representative of one of the old families of that state whose members were largely seafaring men. His great-grandfather, George Yates, a native of England, was the founder of the family in the new world. He settled at Bristol, where several generations of the family have lived. George Yates, father of Captain Yates of this review, was born at Bristol and, like others of the name, followed the sea, making his last voyage in 1849, at the age of thirty-five. From this voyage he never returned. In 1841 he had married Miss Sophia Blunt, of Bristol, a daughter of Samuel Blunt, who settled first in Massachusetts and later in Maine and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her maternal grandfather, James Morton, had been a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. George Yates survived her husband for more than a half century and passed away in Bristol in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. She had but two children, the elder being Oscar O. Yates, who died in Bristol in May, 1908, at the age of sixty-eight years.

The younger son, Captain John E. Yates, was born on the 4th of February, 1845, and for thirty-five years remained a resident of his native town, attending the public schools after reaching the age of six. Seafaring life proved to him an irresistible lure notwithstanding that it had claimed many victims from his own family. For twenty-five years he followed the sea and won rapid promotion. For fifteen years of that time he was in command of various vessels, largely in the West Indian and South American trade. In 1898 he removed to Boise, Idaho, bringing his family to the new home which he had prepared in the northwest, he having previously invested here as early as 1891. He became an important factor in the business development and upbuilding of the city. He was connected with a number of the leading commercial and financial enterprises of Boise, becoming one of the organizers of the Yates & Corbus Live Stock Company, of which he served as president for several years. Throughout almost the entire period of his residence in Idaho he

was connected with the live stock industry. He also turned his attention to the banking business and became one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce of Boise, of which for four years he was president. He made extensive and judicious investments in real estate and his property holdings were large. He was the builder and proprietor of the Hotel Bristol, which he named in honor of his native city, and in 1907 he became the owner of the Yates block, one of the fine business structures of the city. His real estate included a beautiful home in the vicinity of Boise and adjoining it he had a fine fruit farm of sixty acres lying just outside the corporation limits of the capital. He was a man of sound judgment who readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential in all business affairs. He was fortunate in that he possessed character and ability that inspired confidence in others, and the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations.

At Bristol, Maine, in 1872, Captain Yates was united in marriage to Miss Roxanna Cox, a native of that place and a daughter of George Cox. She passed away in 1887, and in Sycamore, Illinois, Captain Yates afterward wedded Georgia Townsend, a daughter of Amos Townsend, and they became the parents of eight children, seven of whom are yet living: Dorothy, who was a student in the University of California; John, who has passed away; Margaret and Marjorie, twins, who were born in the old Sherman House of Chicago and were educated in a Massachusetts college; Oscar T.; Frederick T.; William T.; and Stephen T.

The death of Captain Yates occurred in Boise, March 4, 1914. He had long been one of the most highly esteemed and honored residents of the city. He was for two years a member of the Boise city council and at all times loyally supported his political belief by earnest work in behalf of his party. He was a helpful member of the Commercial Club and he belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Boise. His religious faith was that of the Unitarian church and his life was ever guided by high and honorable principles. He perhaps became best known to the people of the state at large through his service as state senator, in which position he represented his district for two terms. He was made chairman of the committee on banks and banking and that on public lands. He had previously served as a member of the house of representatives. He was ever fearless in support of his honest convictions and with the organization of the progressive party he joined its ranks, and after two terms' service as a member of the state senate was made the candidate of that party for the office


of state treasurer. He stood as a splendid type of American manhood and chivalry, holding to high ideals of citizenship, to faultless principles of business and to the strictest rules of manly conduct in every relation. He was indeed one whom to know was to esteem and honor and his many voyages to all parts of the world had stored his mind with many reminiscences and incidents that made him a most interesting companion.





O. H. Avery

Oliver H. Avey, M. D.

OR seventeen years Dr. Oliver H. Avey has successfully practiced medicine and surgery in Payette, but while recognized as an able and eminent representative of the profession, he has at the same time been an active factor in connection with events which have largely shaped the development and the history of the city and surrounding district. His worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged and there are few men who enjoy a higher degree of confidence and respect in Payette than does Dr. Avey.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Logan, December 31, 1857, a son of George L. and Mary (Fox) Avey. The father, a native of Maryland, was born March 12, 1830, and about 1850 became a resident of Ohio, where he engaged in business as a saddle and harness maker. With the outbreak of the Civil war he joined Company H of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and as first lieutenant assisted in the recruiting of the company. He served from 1862 until the close of the war and his military career was one of honor and distinction throughout, marked by participation in various hotly contested battles and strenuous campaigns. During the period of his residence in Ohio, George L. Avey filled various positions of public honor and trust and enjoyed an unassailable reputation for integrity and worth of character. The evening of his days was passed in Payette, where his death occurred April 19, 1912. Some time before he had retired from active business life and was making his home with his son, Dr. Avey. In the meantime, following his service in the Civil war, he had become a resident of Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained until his removal to Idaho. His wife is a native of Germany and was brought to America by her parents when a little maiden of seven years, the family settling in Ohio, where she was reared and educated and there became acquainted with the man to whom she gave her hand in marriage. She now makes her home in Redlands, California, living with her son, John L. Avey, at the age of seventy-seven years.

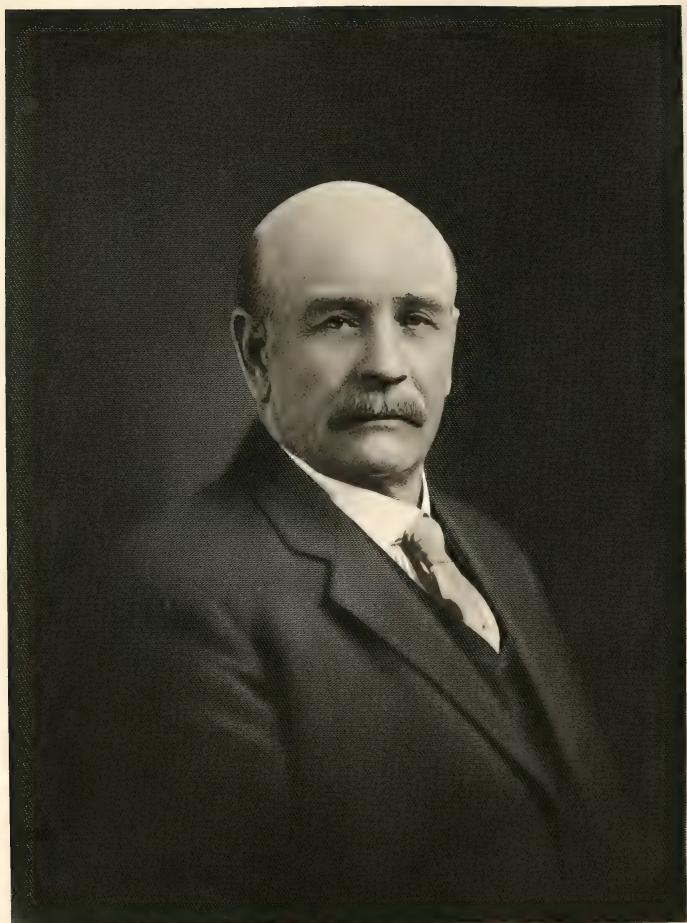
After attending the public schools of his native town Dr. Avey continued his education in Penn College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and was graduated therefrom with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1881. He was soon afterward appointed assistant postmaster and four years later he entered upon the profession of teaching and for a number of years was principal of one of the schools at Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1891 Dr. Avey went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where for nine years he was principal of the Washington school and became a prominent factor in the organization of the free public school system, for the schools of the city up to that time had been under Mormon regime. When he gave up his position in Salt Lake City it was to enter upon the study of medicine, for he had long cherished a desire to become a representative of the profession. He entered Rush Medical College and before receiving his medical diploma attended medical lectures during vacation periods and did dissecting on his own account in the cellar of an undertaking parlor. He was so well versed in the science of medicine before entering Rush Medical College that he completed the course in less than three years and his ability was immediately recognized by the faculty of that institution. He was graduated in 1901 with the M. D. degree and opened an office at Cedar City, Utah, where he remained for a year and then came to Idaho. It was his intention to locate at Boise and his arrangements had been completed toward that end when Dr. Hosmer of Payette asked him to take over some patients of his in Payette, as Dr. Hosmer was desirous of leaving for a time. As he never returned, Dr. Avey was accorded all his practice and has continuously remained in Payette. In 1904 he pursued a post-graduate course in the Chicago Post Graduate College and in many other ways he has labored to keep abreast of the advance that is being continually made in connection with medical and surgical practice. He reads widely and broadly along professional lines and he is a member of the Idaho State and American Medical Associations and also of the Northwestern Rush Medical College Alumni Association. His practice has been important and extensive and yet he has found time to participate in other interests and activities of value to the community. In 1906 he became one of the organizers of the Payette National Bank and has continuously remained its president. He became one of the organizers of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company, which has converted seven hundred and twenty acres of sagebrush land into one of the finest apple orchards in the United States, and his work in this connection has done much to further the horticultural development of the section of the state

in which he resides. Dr. Avey is the president of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company and is the owner of some attractive property in and about the city of Payette.

On the 6th of July, 1886, Dr. Avey was married to Miss Lorie Pomeroy, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Pomeroy, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have reared an adopted daughter, Irene, upon whom they have lavished all the affection and care that would have been given to children of their own. She was married in April, 1919, to Clarence Coats, and they are now residing on a ranch in Big Willow, thirteen miles from Payette.


Dr. Avey is well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to Washoe Lodge, No. 28, A. F. & A. M.; Payette Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Weiser Commandery, K. T.; and Elkorah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boise. For nine years he has served as president of the school board of Payette and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He is a member of the Payette Commercial Club and is in hearty sympathy with that organization in its efforts to promote the progress and upbuilding of the city and surrounding country and uphold its civic standards and ideals. His life has been one of great usefulness to the community in which he has cast his lot and for seventeen years his labors have constituted a valuable contribution to its professional and business activity.





S. W. Orme

Hon. Samuel W. Orme

ON. SAMUEL W. ORME, member of the state senate from Fremont county, his home being on a ranch near Wilford, is a native of Utah. He was born at Tooele City, Tooele county, Utah, September 19, 1858, a son of Samuel W. and Sarah (Cross) Orme, both of whom have passed away. The father was born in Ohio, July 4, 1832, but when he was a mere child his parents returned with their family to England, from which country they had come to the United States. There the grandfather died but in 1856 Samuel W. Orme, Sr., accompanied by his mother, again came to the new world and made his way to Tooele, Utah, where his mother spent her remaining days. Samuel W. Orme, Sr. was a farmer by occupation and continued a resident of Tooele county, Utah, to the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the age of fifty-seven years.

His son and namesake, Samuel W. Orme of this review, was reared upon his father's ranch and pursued his education in the public schools nearby. He, too, took up the occupation of farming and stock raising and has followed that pursuit throughout his entire life. He remained a resident of Utah until 1897 and since then has made his home in Fremont county, Idaho. Here he purchased a good ranch near Wilford and is today the owner of a valuable farm property of one hundred and sixty acres, devoted chiefly to the cultivation of wheat and the raising of sheep. He also carries on dry farming on adjacent land which he leases. His business affairs have always been carefully and successfully managed and he is regarded as one of the representative agriculturists of the community.

In February, 1885, Mr. Orme was married in Salt Lake City to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Utah, and they have become the parents of nine living children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Samuel J., Mary A., Milo S., Joseph R., Sarah C., Edwin D., Luetta, Elva and Reed. Of these Samuel, Mary, Milo and Sarah are all married and there are now eight grandchildren.

Mr. Orme has always been fond of horseback riding and although now past sixty years of age can take a ride of sixty miles without

any ill effects. He has adhered to the religious faith in which he was reared, that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and served for fourteen years as bishop of Wilford ward. In politics he is a republican and has served for one term as county commissioner. He was also a school trustee and a member of the local canal board. On the 5th of November, 1918, he was elected state senator from his county and is serving as chairman of the committee on county boundaries and lines. He is also a member of the Live Stock Commission of Idaho and is interested in many plans and projects which have to do with the welfare and progress of the state.





W H Lewis

Colonel William H. Dewey



COLONEL WILLIAM H. DEWEY of Nampa, who has departed this life was one of the builders of Idaho's greatness. His contributions to the work of development were real and creditable and his signal service was in the vigor he lent to the pioneer era in making his region habitable, in bringing its resources to light and in stamping his intensely practical ideas upon the constructive measures which have led to the upbuilding of the state. Such careers are too near us now for their significance to be appraised at its true value, but the future will be able to trace the tremendous effect of their labors upon the society and the institutions of their time. The possibilities of high position afforded in the United States to industry and fidelity were never better illustrated than in Colonel Dewey's case. He crossed the plains when a man of about forty years and thereafter bent his energies to constructive work in the development of Idaho.

Colonel Dewey was born in Massachusetts in 1822 and in 1863 came to the northwest, making his way first to Ruby City, Owyhee county. From that town he afterward removed to Silver City, where he spent many years in the boom mining days, contributing much to the utilization of the great mineral resources of that district and to the progress made in other directions. He at once saw the necessities and the opportunities of the state and in pioneer times became identified with trail building; and his labors were continued in accordance with the period of development until he was actively associated with railroad building. He regarded no project that would benefit his community too unimportant to receive his attention, nor did he hesitate to become identified with the most extensive interests. In pioneer times he labored in the development of the trails, later assisted in the building of wagon roads and finally of railroads. He was also closely associated with the development of mining interests and whatever he undertook seemed to be attended with prosperity and success.

For twenty years Colonel Dewey was actively engaged in mining and his operations placed him in the front rank among those who were developing Idaho's mineral resources. The notable properties

which he owned included the Trade Dollar and Black Jack mines, which he afterward sold to Pittsburgh (Pa.) corporations. These properties had been brought to a stage of production that added greatly to the fame of Owyhee county as a mineral section. With various other mining interests Colonel Dewey was also closely associated. However, he gradually diverted his business activity to other fields, becoming interested in railroad construction and in community building. In 1893 he was one of the incorporators of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad Company, which constructed a standard line from Nampa to Murphy and included the building of the pioneer steel bridge across the Snake river, which still stands as one of the most substantial structures of the kind—a splendid example of the permanency of the Dewey construction. With the completion of that road Colonel Dewey took up the work of building a line north from Nampa and organized the Idaho Northern, which in 1900 undertook the work of constructing a railroad from Nampa to Emmett which was completed in 1902. Later this road was extended to Payette lakes, one of the greatest natural summer resorts in the northwest, but which was neglected and isolated for many years because of the lack of transportation facilities. As he promoted his mining projects he always secured the best equipment that could be purchased and the same was true in connection with railroad construction. The result of this high standard of work is seen today in the excellent condition of the railroads which he built and the mines which he developed.

A contemporary writer has said: "Colonel Dewey was a typically rugged western specimen. He lived many years in the mountains but at no time did he permit that environment to render him provincial. His ambition as a builder was abridged only by his most supreme effort and his last dollar. His determination in all his work to build big and broad for the future was exemplified in a thousand directions, but perhaps at no time more noticeably to the general public than in the case of the Dewey Palace hotel at Nampa, then a small place. Colonel Dewey projected his vision down the avenues of time and built for that little place a hotel costing two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Time has fully justified his judgment. Colonel Dewey, in all his busy life, was never so much concerned as to his own financial future as he was about the future of his home section and his state, although he had amassed considerable of a fortune before he died. Essentially a builder for future generations, he left to the people of the state a magnificent heritage."



Rev. W. F. Hahn

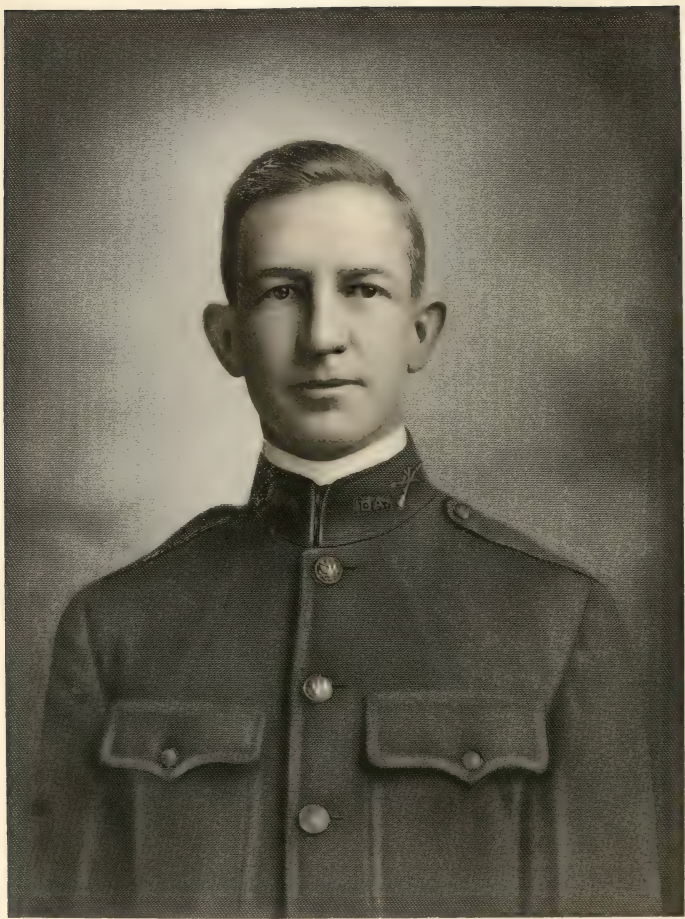
Rev. Nicholas Philip Hahn



REV. NICHOLAS PHILIP HAHN, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church in Boise, was born at Maryville, Missouri, September 26, 1878. His father, Nicholas Hahn, served throughout the Civil war as a member of Company C, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a contractor and builder by occupation and he passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1906. The mother was prior to her marriage Miss Helena Kohns. Rev. Hahn of this review was one of a family of five children, two of whom have passed away, while a brother and a sister reside in Portland, Oregon.

The early life of Rev. Hahn was spent chiefly in the state of Wisconsin, in Denver, Colorado, and in Portland, Oregon. He pursued a classical course in Mount Angel College, Oregon, completing his studies there in 1898. He afterward became a teacher in that institution, giving instruction in English and Latin there for four years. Subsequently he pursued a philosophical course in the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., and next entered the Grand Seminary of Montreal, Canada, where he pursued his theological studies for two years. Later he was ordained to the priesthood in Menlo Park, California, and in 1911 he came to Idaho, where for two years he was pastor of St. Mary's church at Genesee. He next served as pastor of St. Edward's church at Twin Falls, Idaho, for a period of six years and was transferred from that parish to St. John's Catholic church in Boise in March, 1919.

Rev. Hahn is connected with the Knights of Columbus and served as chaplain of the Knights of Columbus council at Twin Falls during his pastorate there. He is now in the full vigor of manhood, zealous and earnest in support of the cause for which he labors, his efforts proving highly resultant in the upbuilding of the Catholic church in this section of the country.



John W. Reagan

Lieutenant John M. Regan, D. S. C.



DEEDS of valor have been the theme of song and story through all the ages, and when personal bravery is combined with the highest Christian ideals man has reached the fulfillment of the purposes of life. There is no citizen, young or old, who has expressed more fully the ideals of manhood than did Lieutenant John M. Regan, who gloriously met death on one of the battlefields of Europe in the recent World war. It was his most earnest desire to be actively engaged in the conflict because of the high principles for which the war was waged and he sacrificed military honors and promotions in order to take his place on the firing line. The story of his career is one which thrills the world and will cause his memory to be cherished as long as life remains to those who were his close associates. His was the first gold star to be placed among the one hundred and twenty stars on the service flag of St. John's parish.

Lieutenant Regan was born in Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, February 6, 1886, but in his boyhood days his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Regan, became residents of Boise. There in his early youth he became a pupil in St. Teresa's Academy, which he entered at the age of four, remaining under the instruction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross until his eleventh year. He then became a pupil in Santa Clara College at Santa Clara, California, where he continued until 1904, when he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and with the highest honors of his class, maxima cum laude. The college faculty also awarded him the Nobel prize for excellence in character and scholarship.

With his return to Boise, following his graduation, Lieutenant Regan entered business life in positions suitable to the son of Timothy Regan. Not that parental influence was exercised to give him an easy berth. Indeed the father believed that the son should receive thorough training and the latter was just as anxious to qualify for responsibilities in the business world. John M. Regan took up work in connection with the Boise Artesian Hot & Cold Water Company and with the Overland Company, Limited, owning and controlling one of the largest office buildings of Boise. But business affairs did not altogether monopolize the time and attention

of John M. Regan, who eagerly utilized his opportunities to assist those in need. He early became interested in the work of the Associated Charities of Boise, which at that time was a struggling organization. His contagious enthusiasm and deep interest in the work were soon manifest in effective results. The success of the various charity balls given in Boise, was attributable largely to his efforts and he was continually giving generously but unostentatiously to the organization, which at the time of his death, at a meeting held in the office of Mayor Hays, expressed in a set of resolutions "deep sorrow over the death of Lieutenant John M. Regan upon the field of honor" and spoke of him as "for a number of years a most devoted, most unselfish and kind-hearted officer of this organization," in whom "the necessitous of our city have lost a silent friend and a faithful helper." The Associated Charities further paid public tribute to his "noble Christian character and his unfeigned charitableness." Lieutenant Regan became one of the most prominent members among the Knights of Columbus of Idaho, the local council passing resolutions at the time of his death which termed him "one of its most faithful, diligent and enthusiastic workers," while noting also the loss to the nation of "one of its most loyal and devoted citizens." He was one of the organizers of the Knights of Columbus in Idaho and was called to important offices in both its local and state councils. He was also a member of the Boise Lodge of Elks and of the Boise Commercial Club and he did much to further clean sports in the capital city. While at Santa Clara he had become known as an all-round athlete and achieved an enviable football record. Following his college days he frequently acted as coach for high school teams. He also possessed considerable dramatic ability and aided in the performances given by Boise talent for local charities.

It could not have been otherwise that a man of Lieutenant Regan's disposition and character should have manifested the utmost patriotism and love of country. He became a member of the National Guard of Idaho, enlisting as a private in Company H, Second Idaho Infantry, February 27, 1912. On the 11th of June of the same year he was commissioned a second lieutenant and on the 7th of March, 1915, was commissioned captain of the quartermaster's company. This would have given him the opportunity to remain at home out of danger, but when his company was ordered to the Mexican border he resigned the honorary commission and reenlisted as a private that he might go with the troops to Nogales. There he was soon made a sergeant and upon the resignation of

Lieutenant L. W. Tennyson was again commissioned second lieutenant. He was on guard duty at Sandpoint when labor troubles prevailed in north Idaho in the summer of 1917. Responding to the call of the colors, he went with Company H to Camp Greene, where the command was merged into the One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers under Major Oleson. On the 26th of October, Lieutenant Regan left for Camp Mills and on the 26th of November sailed for France, where he arrived on the 10th of December. His duties did not call him to active service at the front and, wishing to take his place in the trenches, he asked to be transferred to the infantry, notwithstanding the fact that he had been recommended for promotion. His request was granted and he became a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry, of the Thirty-second Division, composed largely of Wisconsin and Michigan troops. He was thus on active duty until death called him when he was in action on the 4th of August. His last letter to his mother was dated July 31st and in this he mentioned the terrible devastation of the villages through which he had passed and the ruin wrought in the churches. His religion had ever been the guiding spirit of his life and it was a matter of deep sorrow to him to see these holy places of worship so demolished. Speaking of one large church, in which he said that not an image was left nor a window unshattered, he wrote: "I picked up the crucifix out of the wreckage and placed it on top of the debris." Further on he said: "My God, what a price a country pays for war! America and England will never know just the price. One has to be in France or Belgium to appreciate it." There was perhaps no officer in the army who felt more keenly his responsibility for the men under him and in this connection Lieutenant Regan, in his last letter to his mother, wrote: "May God grant when our men go in we may do our duty and still not lose heavily. Pray for me that neither by cowardice, nor lack of attention, nor bad judgment, nor false courage, may any of my men be lost. That is my strongest prayer. The lives of my men are a heavy responsibility. Pray God and His Blessed Mother to give me wisdom in carrying this responsibility!"

On the 13th of September, 1918, impressive memorial services in honor of Lieutenant John Morgan Regan were held in the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, where for the first time a gold star was placed among the one hundred and twenty blue stars of the service flag of the parish. On that occasion Father Kayzer took as his text: "Honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God; honor the King." He said in part: "Lieutenant John M. Regan honored

all men and in turn was honored and loved by them all. Taught from his earliest youth in the house of his father, or in a Christian school, that all men are God's creatures, are God's children, he trained the vision of his mind to discern, even through the mists of social or racial or religious differences, the one golden thread that runs through the heart of every man and binds us all to the throne of God. His was the gentleness of which Cardinal John Henry Newman speaks, which would never give offense nor cause pain to anyone. Though firm in his convictions and strong in his principles, and ardent of nature, he possessed in no small degree that self-control born of a careful and prudent mistrust of self and kind consideration for the principles or the opinions of his opponent which caused him never to do a hasty deed or to speak an ungentlemanly word. Yes, my dear brethren, he had learned to look upon all men as the children of God; he saw in them God's image, and he was willing at all times to give to each and every one, like unto a good picture, the benefit of the best light. He was ready to do all that was good; he gave a hand to anything that was uplifting. It was not his custom to ride in state, but he would shoulder the wheel. And this was the democracy of John that brought him so many friends and made him loved by all. * * * There are very few men—very few sons—who practice as did John Regan the commandment, 'Honor thy father and thy mother;' there are very few indeed who would be so taken up with what was their parents' interests,—ever thoughtful of their welfare, always happy with their happiness, respectful to authority, the love of his mother always in his heart, and always afraid that some anxiety or trouble might unnecessarily come unto them; praying for them, loving them, living for them. * * * There was nothing sentimental in his piety, nothing fitful in his devotions, nothing ostentatious or insincere. Though joyful of mind and heart, full of life and fond of merry company and clean sport, he could always temper—he could always moderate—himself. Never did he associate himself with vice; never would he stain his soul with an unconscionable deed. He loved and feared God and kept His commandments, because in his heart he knew—and he was not afraid to say it—that a man who is a disgrace before his God can not long be an honor to his country. * * * He honored and loved his flag. A truer patriot than John M. Regan never drew breath. Had he been permitted to live I dare say unto you that no other young man would have put forth better efforts to safeguard and protect the government of his state with the shield of white honor and with the power of civic righteous-

ness. Better schooled in the Constitution of the United States than those so-called, self-styled '100 per cent Americans,' he would never have lowered himself to place an obstacle of religious difference upon the lawful ambition of any man for political preferment. And when the tocsins of war were sounded throughout the land and his country had been insulted, this peace-loving young man was amongst the first to volunteer his services and, if need be, his life blood for his country. My dear friends, I need not now recount to you how restive he was because kept in the rear and how he asked permission to join a regiment of infantry that might bring him quickly to the firing-line that he might fight for his country and for its rights. He feared nothing. There was no fear in his heart, because he kept it clean before his God. And when the word came to go over the top, his undaunted spirit flung him ahead of his soldiers, with the impulse of his nature to protect them from the bullet which laid him low. His was an example of fidelity and of patriotism of the highest type. I quote the following from the beautiful eulogy that was written of him in an editorial in the Boise evening paper: 'The heart of John Regan is stilled, but the spirit that actuated him lives on to inspire us with a better understanding and conception of our duty. Wherever the story of this young man is told there shall be re-consecration to Americanism, the story of the young man who left office and wealth, his family and friends to fight and to die for his country.' * * * I can see his grave now, in far-away France. I see it marked with the cross and with the flowers laid upon it. * * * But if the remains of John M. Regan might not be permitted to rest in our midst, O then I pray—and I venture to hope—that a grateful citizenry of Boise will erect unto him a monument with his own features in bronze for the remembrance of his contemporaries and as an inspiration to the unborn generations of men and if I might choose the inscription, I would write beneath his statue:

'To the undying memory of
 JOHN M. REGAN
 Born at Silver City, Idaho,
 February 6, 1886.
 He was the idol of Boise.
 He was the joy and crown of his
 parents.
 He died for his country August
 4, 1918.'

Lieutenant John M. Regan, D. S. C.

Lieutenant Regan had been awarded the distinguished service cross before participating in the engagement in which he lost his life. The Ada county post of the World War Veterans has been named the John M. Regan Post in his honor. When one thinks of the good accomplished in the life of a young man, of the love given to parents and friends, of the assistance extended to those in need, of the cheer disseminated in social life, of that devotion to country leading to the supreme sacrifice, there must come the comfort of the spirit of the words of James Whitcomb Riley:

I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead.—He is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,—

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;

And loyal still, as he gave the blows
Of his warrior-strength to his country's foes.—

Think of him still as the same, I say:
He is not dead—he is just away!



H. G. Hamm

Henry J. Flamm



HENRY J. FLAMM is a prominent exponent of commercial enterprise at Rexburg, where he is conducting business as the president and manager of the Henry Flamm Company, having one of the leading mercantile establishments in his section of the state. Nor are his efforts confined alone to this line. He recognizes his duties and responsibilities in other connections and particularly in relation to the moral progress of the community and he is now a bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

He was born in Logan, Utah, July 14, 1870, and is a son of Henry and Helena (Bock) Flamm, who were natives of Switzerland and of Germany respectively. They came to America in early life with their parents and both families established homes in Pennsylvania. Henry Flamm worked in the woolen mills of that state until 1852, when he crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, settling at Cottonwood, where he lived for several years, being employed in various ways there. He afterward went to Logan, Utah, where he engaged in farming for a number of years, and then turned his attention to merchandising, in which he engaged until 1883. In that year he removed to Oneida county, Idaho, settling in a section which is now included within the borders of Madison county. He engaged in farming until 1886, when he once more took up mercantile pursuits and established the store which has since been developed into the large department store now carried on under the name of the Henry Flamm Company. This is the largest and oldest mercantile institution of this character north of Pocatello. Mr. Flamm continued in active connection with the business throughout his remaining days, and his progressive spirit, close application and unfaltering enterprise were dominant factors in its upbuilding and success. He died August 19, 1913, leaving a handsome competence as the reward of his business endeavors and an honorable name, which came as the result of an upright life. He was in the stake presidency at Rexburg in connection with Thomas E. Ricks, being first counselor to the president. He first came to Rexburg at the call of the church to assist in colonizing the district. Mrs. Helena Flamm passed away in December, 1883.

Henry J. Flamm, whose name introduces this review, spent his youthful days in Logan, Utah, and Rexburg, Idaho, and in both places attended school, becoming eventually a student in the Ricks Academy, while later he continued his education in the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. He then returned home and took charge of his father's office, continuing in that connection for four years. At the end of that time the business was incorporated and Henry J. Flamm became general manager of the Henry Flamm Company and has been both president and manager since his father's death. The business is capitalized at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the department store which they own and control would be a credit to a city of much larger size. The store comprises one building ninety-four by one hundred feet and another thirty-eight by thirty-four feet, and they utilize two floors and basement. They carry the largest stock of merchandise in the state, and the firm name has ever stood as the expression of most progressive and modern business methods. They have always maintained the highest standards in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the treatment accorded patrons. Mr. Flamm has valuable farming interests in this section of the state. He is also identified with banking as vice president of the First National Bank and one of its directors. This is one of the oldest and strongest moneyed institutions of Madison county and Mr. Flamm was numbered among its founders. He is also a partner of R. J. Comstock in irrigation and land projects at Mud Lake, Jefferson county, where they are reclaiming a large tract of land, owning now ten thousand acres.

In December, 1891, Mr. Flamm was married to Miss Lorena Eckersell and though they have no children of their own they have reared two: John E. Terry, who operates a farm belonging to Mr. Flamm; and May Darley, now the wife of Renaldo Harper, living at Albion, Idaho.

Mr. Flamm is a stalwart supporter of the democratic party and has served as a member of the city council for five terms. His father was the first mayor of the town and chairman of the first village board, while Henry J. Flamm has served as chairman of the city council. He has also been a member of the board of education for five or six terms and is at present its chairman. In religious belief he is connected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is bishop of the second ward, having occupied the position for seven years. He was previously counselor to the bishop of the first ward for fifteen years and has worked in the various church organizations. The name of Flamm is inseparably interwoven with

the history of Rexburg and the development of the city and surrounding district and Mr. Flamm is numbered among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of the city.





Judson S. Ford

Colonel Judson Spofford



COLONEL JUDSON SPOFFORD, who has resided in Boise for more than thirty-five years, is well known not only in the capital and in Ada county but throughout the state. During the past third of a century there has perhaps been no one in Idaho who has been a more consistent supporter of the Gem state than he. While a veteran of the Civil war, having served from 1862 until 1865 before reaching the age of twenty years, it was not his service at that time that won for him the title by which he is now widely known but his service on the staff of one of the governors of West Virginia.

Colonel Spofford was born in Salem, now Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, March 10, 1846, a son of Luke and Laura (Wood) Spofford, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state and representatives of old New England families connected with the Revolutionary war. The Spofford family traces its ancestral line back to John Spofford, who came from England while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain. John Spofford and his wife, Elizabeth (Scott) Spofford, came from Yorkshire in 1638 and took up their abode at Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, this fact being cited in a history of the Spofford and Spafford families in America, prepared by Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of Colonel Spofford of this review, Eleazer Spofford, served as a quartermaster in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment of Militia in the war for independence. The maternal grandfather, Uriah Wood, was a soldier of the War of 1812. The great-great-grandfather, John Spofford, who was the father of Eleazer Spofford, won the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary war. Ainsworth R. Spofford, a second cousin of Colonel Spofford, served as librarian of congress for many years and was an author of note. The father of Colonel Spofford was a machinist by trade, devoting his life to that occupation and remaining a resident of Vermont until called to his final rest.

Colonel Spofford was reared upon a Vermont farm, which had the usual sugar camp upon it, and during his youth he labored many a day and night in the camp, assisting in gathering and boiling the

Colonel Judson Spofford

sap. He was but sixteen years of age when he responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting in the Union army, with which he served from 1862 until 1865. He went to the front with Company K of the Tenth Vermont Infantry after enlisting on the 22d of July, 1862, and he participated in all of the battles, campaigns, and hardships experienced by the regiment until severely wounded in the attack upon Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865. His old captain, writing of him, said: "He was one of the youngest men in the regiment who carried a gun. Company K was in close proximity to my own company considerable of the time, and I was temporarily in command of Company K awhile. We often met on picket details, and I early made his acquaintance and became attached to him as a clean, modest, polite, obedient and brave soldier, such as any officer is proud of. * * * At the battle of Monocacy he was in my detail of seventy-five men, and he there put in a day's work for our government of which any man might be proud, if pride is allowable. He was a good marksman and had the range of a well of water near a house in the rebel lines in my front. The enemy were obliged to keep away from that spot all day. He was one of the very last men to cross the railroad bridge with me, about five o'clock when we finally retreated, with the enemy so close to us that it seemed no one could escape. But for his extreme youth, he would have received rapid promotion for the excellent qualities he possessed. When he was wounded March 25, 1865, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he was taken back to the division hospital and a surgeon glanced at his wound, pronounced him mortally wounded and left him outside the hospital, on the ground, to die. It was a cold night: the blood flowed profusely and his clothing and boots were stiff with it. After all the others were attended to, he saw they did not intend apparently to do anything for him. He asked someone passing if they were not going to take him in and attend to his case. The surgeon said he could do nothing for him, as he must die. 'I will not die. Can't you take me inside the hospital? Is it necessary for me to freeze to death out here?' So they took him inside, washed away the blood, removed the clotted clothing and examined the wound. A minie ball had entered his right side, under his arm, gone through his body, penetrating both right and left lungs, and was just under the skin under the left arm. The surgeon cut the skin, removed the bullet and intended to keep it as a relic. Judson told the surgeon if he wanted relics, there were plenty more up on the line where he found that one, and he could go there and get all he wanted, but, he could not have that one. Mr.

Spofford has it yet. With good care, good habits and a strong constitution, he recovered somewhat and now is a fine looking specimen of manhood, over six feet high."

When his military service was ended Colonel Spofford returned to Vermont, but in 1868 removed to West Virginia and for sixteen years resided in that state, chiefly at Huntington, where for several years he filled the office of postmaster, finally resigning in 1884. He was a prominent figure in political circles in West Virginia and for twelve years served as a member of the republican state central committee and did much to turn the state from the solid democratic column to the republican column. He was also a delegate to the national convention which nominated Garfield and Arthur in 1880 and it was President Garfield who appointed him postmaster of Huntington, in which capacity he served for nearly four years, when he resigned on account of ill health occasioned by the consequences of the wound which he had sustained during the Civil war.

Thinking that a change of climate might prove beneficial, Mr. Spofford then came to Boise, and while his business experience in West Virginia had been that of an engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, he turned his attention to mining and agricultural pursuits after coming to the northwest. He first bought a farm and a small herd of Ayrshire cattle and engaged in the raising of thoroughbred stock and in making butter for the market. It was Colonel Spofford who put in the first machinery in the Boise valley to make high grade butter. Later he took an option on the Paine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, formed a company of Colorado people and platted and put upon the market the Dundee additions to Boise. He was likewise instrumental in securing the opening up of Broadway avenue and the building of the Broadway bridge on a plan that provided for a street car track through the center of it. He afterward obtained an option on the old Methodist ditch below Caldwell and organized the company that built the Riverside canal, which irrigates all of the fine country around Riverside. He was likewise one of the originators of the old Boise Rapid Transit Company that built the first street car line, extending from the Natatorium down Warm Springs avenue and Main street to Thirteenth and Idaho streets, and served for a number of years as director and secretary of the company. He then promoted and was chiefly instrumental in building the Boise-Payette electric power plant on the Payette river below Horseshoe Bend, with a power transmission line from the power plant to the Pearl mining camp and a power line from the plant to Boise. It is this line that fur-

nishes much of the light and power for the capital city. He next went to Lewiston and organized a company to build the Lewiston & Southeastern Electric Railway. The line was to start at Lewiston, extend up Snake river, up Tammany Hollow, by Lake Waha, Forest, West Lake, Cottonwood and Denver to Grangeville, with a branch line from West Lake through Ilo and Dublin to Nez Perce city. This line was laid out and partially built through the center of Mason prairie, Camas and Nez Perce prairies. The operation of this electric line would take an immense amount of business from the Northern Pacific Railroad, so that corporation entered into a combination with the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company and built a line from Culdesac to Grangeville, which made it impossible to finance and build the electric line, which would have served that whole country far better than the steam line ever can. Colonel Spofford also owns an interest in the Combination mine at Profile, Idaho, which old Coeur d'Alene miners say will make another Hercules mine. Colonel Spofford is now manager of one of the best farms in the vicinity of Boise, it being the property of Ex-United States Senator Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. In addition to the management of this farm he holds considerable mining interests and is now the owner of a three-fourths interest in what is known as the Combination mine in Valley county, rich in gold, silver, lead and copper and promising large returns.

Colonel Spofford was married in Brownington, Vermont, on the 23d of September, 1868, to Miss Nellie F. Goodall and to them have been born three children, two of whom are yet living, a son and a daughter, while one daughter is deceased. The son, Lyman Henry Spofford, is married and has two daughters. He is a resident of Boise. Edith Evangeline Spofford became the wife of Douglas W. Ross, at one time state engineer of Idaho and a resident of Boise. He is now employed in the United States reclamation service as consulting engineer and resides in Berkeley, California. Mrs. Ross passed away August 18, 1904, leaving two daughters who have reached young womanhood. The youngest child of Colonel Spofford is Inez Virginia Spofford, who after the death of her sister, Edith Evangeline, became the second wife of Douglas W. Ross and is with him in Berkeley, California. By this marriage there have been born three sons.

In politics Colonel Spofford has always been a stalwart supporter of the republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Since coming to Idaho, how-

ever, he has taken no active part in politics save to serve as a member of the republican county central committee, in which position he is now found. He is a past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Idaho and is a valued representative of the Sons of the American Revolution. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. His life has been one of intense activity, characterized by the utmost devotion to his country and her welfare. In Boise he has done much to further public progress and the attractiveness of the city is due in no small measure to his efforts, for many of its beautiful shade trees—maples, black walnuts and elms—have grown from seeds planted by Colonel Spofford in his garden at his home at the corner of Franklin and Seventh streets. When the trees grew to be the size of buggy whips he transplanted them along the streets of Boise and some of them are now twenty-four inches in circumference and add greatly to the beauty of the city. The activities of Colonel Spofford have been of a most valuable and resultant character since he first offered his services to the government at the age of sixteen years. Whether in days of peace or days of war he has been the same loyal citizen, unfaltering in his allegiance to his country and her high standards. His progressiveness has been manifest in many tangible ways and his cooperation has been a tangible asset in the advancement and upbuilding of community, commonwealth and country.



McNell

Francis M. Snell

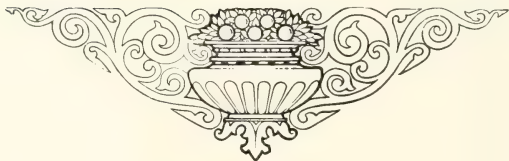


FRANCIS M. SNELL is occupying an enviable position in the financial circles of Idaho, being now president of the First National Bank of St. Anthony. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, December 14, 1869, and is a son of George D. and Alexanderine (McLean) Snell, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of George D. Snell on another page of this work. At the usual age he began his education in the schools of his native city and remained with his parents until he reached adult age. He learned the miller's trade when about eighteen years of age and later he engaged in the milling business at Springville, Utah, where he was active for three years. He then sold out and returned to Spanish Fork, where he occupied the position of postmaster for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to Salt Lake City, where he entered the railway mail service, his run being from Ogden to Grand Junction, to Salt Lake and to Butte, Montana. For four years he remained in the mail service and then returned to Spanish Fork, where he purchased the interest of his brother George in the Bank of Spanish Fork, which later was converted into the First National Bank, Mr. Snell serving as cashier until 1910, when his brother Cyrus died and Francis M. Snell then took his place in the Payson Exchange Savings Bank, having charge of both banking institutions until 1912. Although retaining his interest in the Spanish Fork Bank, he came at that time to Idaho, settling at St. Anthony. Here he and his brother, George D. Snell, purchased the controlling interest in the First National Bank from G. E. Bowerman, and Francis M. Snell became the cashier of the bank, and so continued for about a year. He has since served as president and in this connection is giving his attention to constructive effort and executive control. His labors are resulting in the continuous growth and success of the institution.

On the 2d of February, 1891, Mr. Snell was married to Miss Annie E. Thomas at Manti, Utah, and to them have been born four-teen children: Francis M., Earl B., Lucille, Mildred, Mabel, Wilma, Gladys, Hazel, Alden, George, Phillip, Gordon, Melva and Elizabeth. The son Earl enlisted at Salt Lake in 1917 and was sta-

tioned on Kelly's Field at San Antonio, Texas, as a member of the Aviation Corps. Just before receiving his discharge he was put in the officers training camp at Waco, Texas, and was there when the armistice was signed. He received his discharge in November, 1918.

Since coming to St. Anthony, Mr. Snell has served as mayor for a term, and he had previously filled that position for two terms at Spanish Fork, discharging his duties with promptness and ability. He has always voted with the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart advocate. A lifelong member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he has held various offices therein and for twenty-six months he filled a mission in Ohio. His life has ever been the expression of business enterprise, of upright principles and patriotic citizenship.





G. D. Shell

George D. Snell



GEORGE D. SNELL is the vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of St. Anthony, Idaho, the oldest and strongest bank north of Idaho Falls. He was born at Spanish Fork, Utah, January 23, 1872, and is a son of George D. and Alexanderine (McLean) Snell, who were natives of Massachusetts and England respectively. The father came to Utah in 1854, settling in Salt Lake City, but after a short time removed to Spanish Fork, where he became a bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He purchased land there and continued its cultivation for many years, while subsequently he became interested in merchandising and in banking, devoting a considerable portion of his life to those interests. In 1906 he retired from active business and removed to Salt Lake City, where he resided until his death, which occurred in May, 1911. The mother came to America in 1857 and is still living, her home being now in Salt Lake City.

George D. Snell was reared in Spanish Fork and there pursued his education. He remained at home until he had attained his majority and worked in the cooperative store for several years. In 1892 he was sent upon a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the British isles, where he labored for two years. Following his return home he became a candidate for the office of county collector on the republican ticket in 1894 but was defeated. He then entered the Bank of Spanish Fork as cashier and subsequently bought the controlling interest in the business, remaining as the executive head of the bank until 1906. In the meantime he and his brother, Cyrus E. Snell, had purchased the Payson Exchange Savings Bank, at Payson, Utah, and in 1906 George D. Snell acquired an interest in the First National Bank at Caldwell, Idaho, becoming cashier of the latter institution and occupying the position for five years, or until 1911, when he sold out. He and his brother, Francis M. Snell, became purchasers of the First National Bank of St. Anthony, Idaho, buying out G. E. Bowerman. Later their building was destroyed by fire but they immediately erected a fine two-story structure seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-five feet at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars. Such a building today could

not be put up for less than seventy-five thousand dollars. They have recently remodeled the bank building, installing new marble fixtures and making it in equipment and in banking methods an institution that would be a credit to a city of much greater size. The bank was organized in 1889 as a state bank but was nationalized in 1901. The present officers are Francis M. Snell, president, and George D. Snell, vice president and cashier. The bank has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, all paid in, has a surplus of fifty thousand dollars and its deposits amount to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The bank has enjoyed a prosperous business from the beginning. Its business methods have always been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny and from the beginning its officers have recognized the fact that the bank is most worthy of support and confidence which most carefully safeguards the interests of its patrons. Mr. Snell still retains an interest in the First National Bank of Spanish Fork, Utah, of which he is one of the directors, and he likewise has farming interests in Fremont county and is connected with the Fremont Abstract Company of St. Anthony. His real estate interests embrace residence property in both Salt Lake City and St. Anthony.

On the 2d of June, 1905, Mr. Snell was married to Ivy B. Price and to them have been born three children: George D., Jr., who was born April 4, 1909; Helen Mae, who was born August 15, 1917, and died on the 9th of October of the same year; and Eleanor Ann, born September 6, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Snell are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and he is a member of the Quorum of Seventy. His political endorsement is given to the republican party, which finds in him a stalwart advocate. His business affairs are capably conducted. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, joined to every-day common-sense and the genius for devising the right thing at the right time, have been and are his chief characteristics.



Frank Riblett

Frank Riblett



HE experiences which have come to Frank Riblett in the course of an active life have been broad and varied. He is now filling the position of United States commissioner at Malta, Cassia county, and he has been identified with the work of shaping the legislation of Idaho as well as contributing to the material development of the state. He was born in Pekin, Illinois, December 24, 1854, and is a son of Jacob H. and Diana (Fisher) Riblett. He was sixteen years of age when he left Illinois in company with his parents, who removed to Keokuk, Iowa. Later the family home was established in Clark county, Missouri, and in April, 1875, Frank Riblett went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he remained for a brief period. He afterward traveled to Soda Springs, Idaho, making the trip with ox teams. He taught the first school at Soda Springs and also worked for ranchers in that section. Later he went to Dry creek, southwest of Burley, where lived his uncle Jeremiah, and his next removal took him to the Marsh basin, where the town of Albion now stands. He also taught the first public school there, when it still formed a part of Owyhee county, and later he purchased a ranch where Oakley is seen today. That was the year of the Bannock Indian war. There is no phase of pioneer life with all of its attendant hardships, privations, opportunities and privileges with which Mr. Riblett is not familiar. He has studied the Indian at close range, knows his methods of warfare and his habits in times of peace, and as the years have passed he has lived to witness the wonderful changes which have occurred as the seeds of civilization have been planted upon the western frontier. He continued to develop and improve his ranch at Oakley until the spring of 1880 and in 1878 he carried the mail for a short time. In 1879 Cassia county was struck off from Owyhee county and Mr. Riblett was appointed county surveyor of Cassia county and his duties in that connection brought him wide familiarity with the country, its conditions, its topography and its opportunities.

In January, 1881, he made the first location on what is now known as the Minidoka Reclamation project and during that year ran a number of lines and discovered its possibilities as a gravity

proposition. Years later it was taken up by the United States government and developed as existing today. Mr. Riblett was chairman of the first organization of water users. In 1887, on his own initiative, he made the first preliminary survey for a canal from Snake river to irrigate the territory lying on the south side below the American Falls. The report of this survey was widely quoted by Governor Stevenson and others, including Delegate Fred T. Dubois in a speech made in congress leading to surveys and investigations by the government soon afterward, and resulted in the development of the lower Snake river valley. Mr. Riblett also discovered and made a location on what is now known as the Twin Falls-Salmon River Carey Act project in 1892-3, many years before it was taken up by any company for active development. With his keen foresight he saw the advisability of starting these projects almost a quarter of a century before they were put in execution.

On the 26th of April, 1898, Mr. Riblett responded to the country's call for troops for the Spanish-American war, joining Company C of the First Idaho Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September 25, 1899, his regiment being with the First Division, Eighth Army Corps. After his discharge he returned to Albion. He had been elected to the office of county surveyor in the fall of 1898, while he was absent in Manila—a fact indicative of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and their appreciation of his ability. Mr. Riblett has been kept almost continuously in public office. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the legislative session of 1903 and in the spring of the latter year he was appointed state water commissioner and occupied that office until the spring of 1907. In 1908 he was again elected to the state legislature to serve through the following year and in 1911 he was appointed United States commissioner, taking the office in June, 1913, since which time he has served continuously in this position, the duties of which he discharges with marked promptness, capability and fidelity. He also operates his ranch near Burley and another near Declo, having secured forty acres near Burley that is now within the corporation limits of the town. He has taken a prominent part under Judge Hawley in some of the largest water suits of Idaho and there is no man more familiar with irrigation conditions and interests in this state than Mr. Riblett. He is a certified engineer and a member of the American Association of Engineers.

Long a staunch supporter of the republican party, he served for eight years as chairman of the republican central committee of Cassia county and his opinions carry weight in party councils and his co-

operation is sought by prominent republican leaders of Idaho. He has a very wide acquaintance in this state, has served the public well in all positions to which he has been called and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His fidelity and progressiveness in citizenship and his sterling personal worth have made for popularity wherever he is known. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masons and is a loyal follower of the teachings of these organizations. During the World war he took a very active part in Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other war work, to which he contributed liberally of his means.





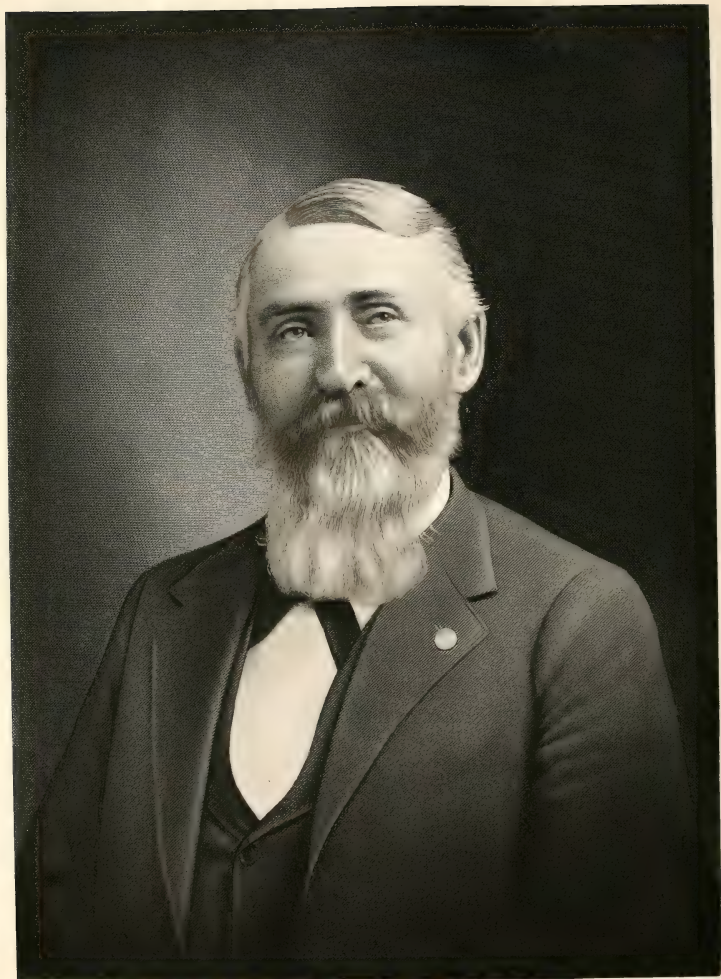
C. C. Moore

Charles C. Moore




HARLES C. MOORE, of St. Anthony, Idaho, was born in Missouri in 1866, the son of a Civil war veteran. He obtained his education in the country schools, in a high school and in a teachers' training school. Subsequently he followed the occupation of farming, taught school and served as county recorder.

In 1899 he came to Idaho and engaged in the drug business. He organized the St. Anthony Bank & Trust Company and was its first president, but his business activity is, and has been, principally directed along the lines of real estate dealing, wheat raising and the development of farm lands with a view of increasing their value. In association with his partner, Hiram G. Fuller, he organized and was active in building the town of Ashton. He was a member of the State and County Councils of Defense during the period of the World war and had two sons in the service. In 1903 and 1905 he served as a member of the Idaho legislature and he located the State Industrial School at St. Anthony. He was elected lieutenant governor in November, 1918.



J. B. Comstock

Hon. Joseph B. Conover

ON. JOSEPH B. CONOVER passed away on the 8th of May, 1919. At the time of his death he had the distinction of being the oldest member of the house of representatives in the Idaho legislature and he was also commander of the Grand Army post in which he had membership, for he was a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Mason county, Illinois, September 28, 1844, a son of William H. and Rebecca (Hopkins) Conover. The father died when the son was but four years of age and the mother had previously passed away when her son Joseph was but nine months old. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom have now passed away. His youthful days were passed in Mason county, Illinois, and in August, 1862, when but eighteen years of age, he responded to the country's call for aid in maintaining the Union intact and became a corporal of Company D, Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until July 19, 1864. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek on that date he was severely wounded by a Minie ball in the right arm which necessitated its amputation near the shoulder a few hours later. Upon being wounded he fell into the hands of the enemy and it was a Confederate surgeon who amputated his arm. He was then taken to Atlanta by his captors and finally to Andersonville prison. On the 20th of November, 1864, he was paroled, and being unfit for further military duty, he was honorably discharged from the service at Baltimore, Maryland, February 23, 1865. He not only participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek but also in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee River and never lost a day's service from illness or other cause until wounded and never was in a guardhouse. In fact his was an exemplary military record, characterized by the utmost devotion to duty and by marked bravery in the face of danger.

After leaving the army Mr. Conover returned to his home in Mason county, Illinois, where he continued to reside and devote his attention to the occupation of farming until 1913, when he came to Idaho, settling at Twin Falls. He had become very successful

as a farmer in Illinois and had acquired large land holdings, having many hundred acres of fine land in Mason county; but a series of wet seasons, five in number and in succession, drowned out his corn crops and eventually was the cause of his losing his land. Not only did this occur but he also found himself twenty thousand dollars in debt. Not disheartened or discouraged, he at once set about to retrieve his lost fortune. He bought back four hundred and fifty acres of his former possessions on time; better seasons and good crops followed and he paid off his indebtedness in full, dollar for dollar. Eventually he sold this farm and for twenty-five years was a partner in the ownership of a large grain elevator at Kilbourne, Mason county, and still acted as overseer of a farm comprising thirty-six hundred acres in Mason county for fourteen years. After his removal to Twin Falls county, Idaho, he acquired extensive ranch and farm interests and he and his two sons, Marshall O. and Howard, owned together over five hundred acres of choice irrigated land in that county. One tract, comprising two hundred and forty acres, is situated eight miles from Twin Falls and is valued at four hundred and fifty dollars per acre, while the remainder is worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

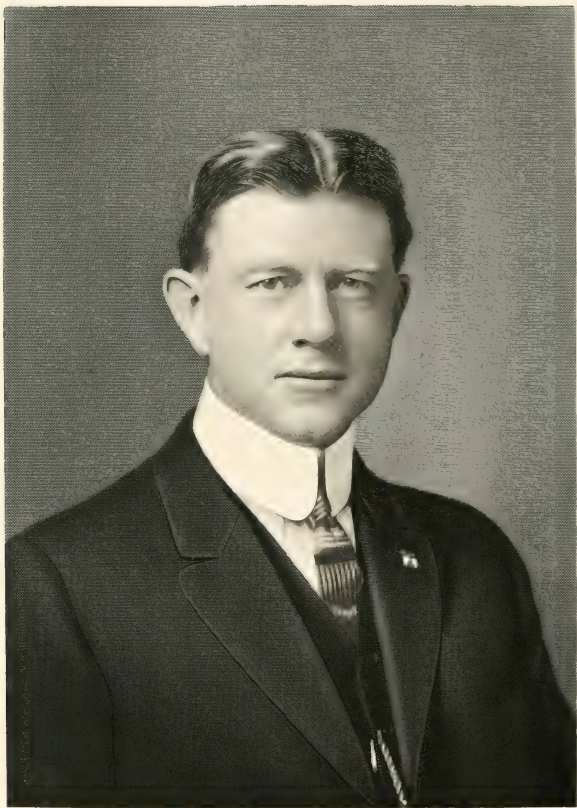
Mr. Conover resided in Twin Falls, where shortly prior to his demise he completed an eight thousand dollar residence, one of the attractive homes of the city. His sons look after and manage the ranches and the sales of farm products in 1918 from the Conover ranches amounted to more than twenty-five thousand dollars. They raised nine thousand bushels of wheat on their land. Mr. Conover certainly deserved the success which came to him. Notwithstanding his previous losses, he again gained a place among the substantial business men of his section of the country.

On the 26th of December, 1869, Mr. Conover was married in Mason county, Illinois, to Miss Charlotte Cogeshall, who was born in that county. They had but two children, the two sons mentioned above, both of whom are married and are recognized as leading and valued citizens of Twin Falls county.

Mr. Conover long gave his political allegiance to the republican party and in Illinois, as early as 1869, was elected county treasurer of Mason county on the republican ticket in a democratic stronghold and served for one term. In the fall of 1918 his party named him for the office of representative in the Idaho legislature, where he was serving when death called him. He maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Dan Cook Post, G. A. R., of Twin Falls, of which he served as


commander. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church and his life was always guided by its teachings. He was a man of high principles, of genial disposition, of social nature and of sterling worth, and in Twin Falls county, as in Illinois where he so long made his home, he had a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.





W. A. K.

Colonel Leroy Vernon Patch

 COLONEL LEROY VERNON PATCH, who is serving for the second term as adjutant general of Idaho, makes his home in Payette, from which point he goes to the capital in order to discharge his official duties. In the years of his residence in this state he has come to the front in many connections and is an outstanding figure in the business and political circles of Idaho, many important projects having benefited by the stimulus of his enterprise, industry and sagacity. He came to Idaho in 1900 from Omaha, Nebraska, and through the intervening period has resided at Payette, where his interests have become continuously of increasing importance.

The Colonel was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, October 14, 1876, the only son of Joseph Tucker Patch, lawyer and jurist, who spent his last years in the home of Colonel Patch at Payette, passing away there a few years ago when seventy-three years of age. He was a native of Rutledge, Vermont, and was a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan. His legal and judicial services were chiefly performed at Omaha, Nebraska. In the paternal line Colonel Patch comes of English ancestry, being a direct descendant of Asa Lawrence, who came to America on the Mayflower. Also in the paternal line Colonel Patch is of Revolutionary war ancestry and has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He is likewise eligible to membership in the Founders & Patriots Society. In the maternal line he is of Scotch lineage. His mother bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Vernon and her ancestors came from Scotland to the new world at an early day. Her death occurred in 1897.

Colonel Patch was a young lad when his parents removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he pursued his preparatory and college courses. He was a student in the University of Nebraska, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1898. He played on the university football team and aided in winning many of its famous victories, playing generally as fullback. He also belonged to the Kappa Sigma fraternity and while at the university he took military training under General John J. Persh-

ing, then military commandant of that school. When his college days were over he accepted the superintendency of schools at Kearney, Nebraska, and filled that position for two years. In 1902 he removed westward to Payette, where he has since given his attention to business pursuits and has through his thrift, enterprise and sound judgment acquired large property interests in Payette and the surrounding country. His activities have been of a character that have contributed largely to the upbuilding and progress of the community as well as the advancement of his individual fortunes. He is the secretary-manager of the Idaho Canning Company, one of the largest concerns of that section. He is also the president of the Payette Heights Irrigation Company; a director of the First National Bank of Payette; secretary of the Payette Flour Milling Company and of the Rex Spray Company; president of the Payette Brick Manufacturing Company; and vice president of the Payette Valley Land and Orchard Company, operating seven hundred and twenty acres of bearing orchards. In all business affairs he displays unfaltering enterprise and keen discrimination, which enable him to avoid the pitfalls into which unrestricted progressiveness is so frequently led. His high standing as a business man and further recognition of his ability are indicated in the fact that he is now the president of the Idaho Poultry and Pet Stock Association and a director of the Idaho State Dairymen's Association. He owns and conducts a stock ranch and several fruit ranches and his experience and study along these lines enable him to speak with authority upon many questions relative thereto. At his home on Payette Heights he has a fine herd of Holstein cattle, also fine poultry and pet stock that are not only a source of gratification to him but a matter of pride to the community as well. He indeed occupies a central place on the stage of business activity at Payette.

Moreover, Colonel Patch is a man of splendid military training and has ever been deeply interested in military affairs. He has been identified with the Idaho State Militia almost continuously since he came to the state. In 1916 he served with the Second Idaho Regiment on the Mexican border and during the World war he saw active duty in France. He was graduated from the United States Artillery School at Fort Sill in January, 1918, and at once went to France with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He spent sixteen months in that country and during the first two months was base commander at the American military base at Blois, France. In April, 1918, he took command of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment of Heavy Field Artillery, which was the first regiment of the Ameri-

can Heavy Artillery to serve on the battle line. He commanded the One Hundred and Forty-sixth American Artillery and the Three Hundred and Thirty-third French Heavy Artillery at the battles of the Marne and Oise and at Ourcq and Vesle. He also commanded the One Hundred and Forty-sixth American Heavy Artillery and the Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth French Heavy Artillery at St. Mihiel and Verdun and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery in the Argonne forest and in the battles at the Meuse river. About the time the armistice was signed he was transferred to the Three Hundred and Third American Heavy Field Artillery, which he commanded with the rank of lieutenant colonel until he was mustered out on the 2d of May, 1919, in Boston, Massachusetts. Familiarity with the history of the war shows that he was on the hardest fought battle front after America's entrance into the great conflict and as a result was advanced to the rank of full colonel. He also wears five stars on his service ribbon, indicating his active service on five battle fronts.

While still in France, Colonel Patch was appointed by Governor D. W. Davis a member of the Idaho public utilities commission but upon his return to Idaho he declined the proffered honor and was then appointed by the governor to the position of adjutant general of the state. He had previously served as colonel of the Second Idaho Regiment for several years and had been adjutant general in 1913 and 1914 under Governor John M. Haines.

Colonel Patch was married at Kearney, Nebraska, in 1900, to Miss Ernestine Wilmot Tabor, a native of New York city, where she was reared and educated. They have become parents of four sons: Vernon Tabor, eighteen years of age; Ernest William, aged sixteen; Allerton Louis, twelve; and Oliver Leroy, ten.

Colonel Patch is a prominent figure in republican circles and has done much to further the interests of the party in the state. He represented Canyon county in the tenth session of the Idaho legislature, has been a member of the Payette city council and secretary of its board of education for seven years. While absent in service on the Mexican border in 1916 he was made the candidate of his party for lieutenant governor. He is a Mason of high rank, being a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner, is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is at the present time exalted ruler in Boise Lodge, No. 310. He is also president of Payette Post, American Legion of World War Veterans. At the national convention of the American Legion in Minneapolis in November, 1919, Colonel Patch was made permanent chairman of the

Colonel Leroy Vernon Patch

military affairs committee, congress having asked that such a committee be organized to assist that body in forming the future military policies of the armies of the United States. Life to Colonel Patch evidently means opportunity—the opportunity that ambition and enterprise bring in business and the opportunity for contribution to the world's work along those lines where the highest citizenship and loftiest patriotism are involved.





A. Briggs

Don C. Driggs



WITH many phases of Teton county's development and upbuilding Don C. Driggs is closely associated. He is the vice president of the Teton National Bank and proprietor of Hotel Driggs in the town which was named in his honor and, moreover, he is an influential factor in the moral progress of the community as president of the Teton stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Utah numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred at Pleasant Grove, November 20, 1864. He is a son of Benjamin W. and Olivia (Pratt) Driggs, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of B. W. Driggs on another page of this work.

Don C. Driggs spent his youthful days in his parents' home at Pleasant Grove, Utah, and supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the Brigham Young University at Provo. He then turned his attention to merchandising and was connected with his father in mercantile interests until 1888, when he removed to what was then Bingham county, Idaho. On his arrival in this state he opened a general merchandise store in connection with M. W. Pratt, and also filed on land, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and further extended the scope of his activities by operating a sawmill. Every avenue in business that was opened seemed to call him. He established the first creamery and in 1895 he founded the town of Driggs, which was named in his honor. He platted his land and sold town lots and became the first postmaster of the town, serving under Grover Cleveland. He was also the first mayor of the town, established the first bank in Teton county, known as the Driggs State Bank, and later converted it into the First National Bank. Of this institution he was the cashier for seven years. He was the organizer of the Teton National Bank, which opened its doors on the 1st of November, 1919. He became vice president of the institution, which was capitalized at \$35,000 and of which F. J. Drake became president, with C. T. Manville as cashier. In addition to his other and varied business activities Mr. Driggs has become extensively engaged in farming, which he carries on under the firm style of D. C. Driggs and Sons. They operate six hundred acres of land and are extensively engaged in cattle raising, with which business

Mr. Driggs has been identified since his removal to the state. In 1917 he purchased the Driggs Hotel and has since been its proprietor and host. He is likewise the vice president of the Teton Realty Company and the vice president of the Teton Abstract Company. He secured the right of way from Ashton to Driggs, a distance of thirty-seven miles, for the Oregon Short Line Railroad in 1912 and he has at all times been ready to aid and cooperate in any plan, movement or project that has had to do with the development, settlement and improvement of this section of the country. He was associated with the Teton Coal Company, now the Idaho Coal Mines Company, and secured the right of way for the tracks to the mines.

On the 3d of July, 1889, Mr. Driggs was united in marriage to Miss May Robison and to them were born nine children: Lewis L.; Vida, who is the wife of Van B. Brinton, of Victor, Idaho; Ellwood W., a student in the University of Utah at Salt Lake City; Douglas H., who is also attending the University of Utah at Salt Lake City; Golden K., Junius F., and Virginia, all of whom are in school; Erma, who passed away in March, 1902; and Don C., Jr., whose demise occurred on the 21st of November, 1898.

Mr. Driggs has ever been keenly interested in public affairs and has been very active in support of all plans and measures for the general good. He votes with the democratic party, is a member of the state central committee and was a delegate to the democratic national convention which was held in St. Louis in 1916. He served as county commissioner of old Fremont county in 1899 and in 1898 was county treasurer of that county. He was elected the first state senator from Teton county and occupied that position for one term, serving in 1917. He belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in 1898 filled a three months' mission in the northwestern states. In 1901 the Teton stake was organized and Mr. Driggs was made president and has so served to this time. He is likewise one of the trustees of the Ricks Normal College at Rexburg. He was made bishop of Driggs ward at the time of its organization. He stood loyally for every interest of the government during the period of the World war. He was county chairman of the federal food administration, was a member of the County Council of Defense and likewise aided in putting the county over the top in all of the Liberty Loan drives. His activities and interests have been wide and varied, his labors have been a potent force in public welfare and in the material progress of the community and on the list of leading citizens of this district his name stands high.



Amos Lowell

William Henry Howell



WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL, owning and occupying one of Boise's finest residences at No. 1225 Warm Springs avenue, is widely known as a prominent sheepman and wool grower of the state. He is numbered among Idaho's pioneers, having removed from Evanston, Wyoming, in 1885 and taken up his abode in what was then the territory of Idaho. He was born in Syracuse, New York, April 15, 1854, a son of George and Eliza (Jones) Howell, but the mother passed away when her son William was but three weeks old. The father was a native of New York and during the greater part of his life was a seafaring man, at one time being second mate on the old ocean liner Minnesota, sailing between New York and Liverpool. After the death of his first wife he married again and by that union had a family of four children. The father passed away in 1876.

William H. Howell, the only child of his father's first marriage, was reared by his maternal grandmother in Syracuse, New York. He quit school at the age of fourteen years, left home and came west with an uncle, who settled at Bannock, Montana. This was in the year 1869. Mr. Howell has since been identified with the west, residing at different periods in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and Idaho. At the age of eighteen years he took up railroad work as a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, his headquarters being at Ogden, Utah. When nineteen years of age he was a freight conductor on the Southern Pacific and later he spent several years in the employ of the Union Pacific and for a number of years resided in Evanston, Wyoming, during which period he was connected with railroad service in various capacities in the employ of the Union Pacific. His railroad experience covered fifteen years in all. He was for several years a conductor on both freight and passenger trains.

Following his removal to Idaho in 1885, Mr. Howell turned his attention to sheep raising, with which he has since been identified, and is now the vice president of the Butterfield Live Stock Company of Weiser, Idaho, a concern that is extensively engaged in the

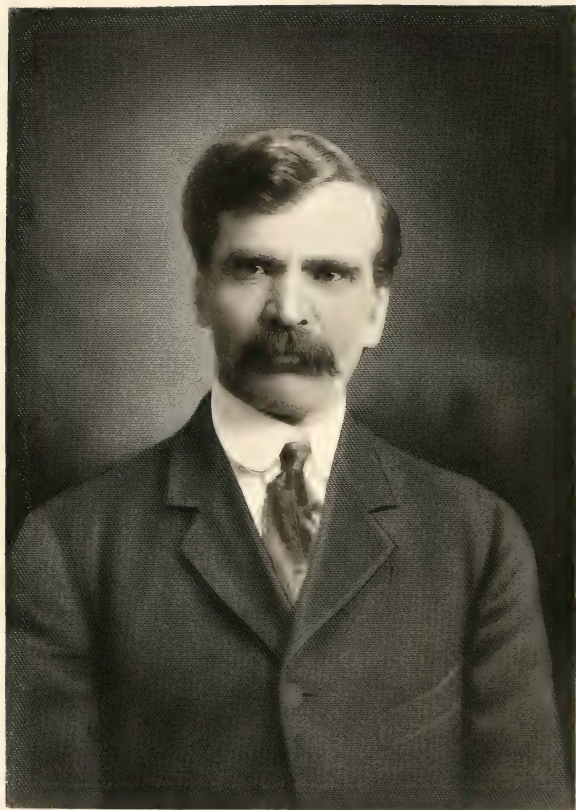
handling of sheep, having many thousand head of pure bred and registered sheep of the Hampshire, Lincoln and Rambouillet breeds. At the present writing the Butterfield Live Stock Company has about fifteen thousand registered pure bred sheep, this being thought to be the largest flock of pure bred sheep in the United States. A. G. Butterfield, of Weiser, is the president of the company, of which Mr. Howell is the vice president. The company also owns many thousand acres of valuable ranch land in the vicinity of Weiser, most of it in Washington county, Idaho. Mr. Howell is widely recognized as one of the successful sheepmen of the state, operating along this line during the past third of a century, and success in very substantial measure has crowned his efforts. He has also been identified with many other activities of Idaho which have profited by his cooperation and sound judgment. He was one of the chief organizers of the old Bank of Idaho, a state bank, which was soon nationalized and merged into the present Pacific National Bank. He acted as director of the former and continued in the same capacity in connection with the latter until a recent date, when he sold his interests in the bank. He is now the vice president of the Idaho Dressed Beef Company.

On the 9th of October, 1879, in Ogden, Utah, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Eliza Rebecca Staker, who was born in Ogden and is a member of one of the old Mormon families of that state. They have three daughters living: Grace, now the wife of A. L. Jones, of San Francisco, California; Mary Ann, at home; and Ada Blanch, the wife of Elwood Gray, also of San Francisco. There are also two grandchildren: Eileen Howell, aged nine, who has been adopted by her grandparents and lives with them; and Elwood Gray, Jr., now about a year old.

Mr. Howell is a republican and was twice elected to the office of county commissioner of Ada county. He is a thirty-second degree and Knight Templar Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He became a charter member of El Korah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Boise and is also a charter member of Boise Consistory, S. P. R. S. Masonry finds in him a loyal follower and worthy exemplar, and he enjoys the highest respect of his brothers of the fraternity. In community affairs he has always been deeply and helpfully interested, and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or project for the public good. One of his activities in Boise covered the city sprinkling contract, which he held jointly with Edward Oetner for a period of five years. The execution of this contract

involved the expenditure of about thirty thousand dollars in equipment. Later he sold his interests in this to his partner. He now occupies what is known as the handsome Kingsbury residence at No. 1225 Warm Springs avenue, which he purchased a few years ago. This was built of Idaho cut stone about sixteen years ago and is a fine residence of sixteen rooms, thoroughly modern in its equipment and appointment. It was built at a time when material was cheap at a cost of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars and is worth much more than that at the present. It is richly and tastefully furnished, and one of its chief attractions is its warmhearted hospitality, which the family cordially extend to their many friends.





James Fiddoway

James W. Siddoway



O history of Teton would be complete without extended reference to James W. Siddoway, in whose death the community lost one of its most valued and representative citizens, a man who had contributed in marked measure to the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, and who at all times by an upright life and splendid characteristics had commanded the respect and confidence of those who knew him.

He was born in Salt Lake City, September 14, 1861, his parents being Robert and Emma (Jackson) Siddoway, who were natives of England and came to America about 1858. The father remained in Pennsylvania for a few years, working at the carpenter's trade, and then removed westward to Salt Lake, where he was married. He went to work for the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a bridge builder and prior to that time he assisted in building several flour mills. He continued in the railroad service throughout his remaining days and made his home during that period in Salt Lake City. He died August 14, 1893, at the age of sixty-five years, his birth having occurred on the 6th of June, 1828. His wife, who was born January 29, 1838, survived him until January 28, 1917.

James W. Siddoway spent his youth in Salt Lake, where he pursued his education. He remained with his parents until his marriage and devoted his attention to farming and the operation of a threshing machine near Salt Lake, continuing in the business until 1885, when he came to Fremont county, Idaho. Here he engaged in the operation of a sawmill and later extended his activities to include the manufacture of flour, in which he was engaged for several years. He likewise preempted land and filed on land adjoining the town of Teton. He bought farm property from time to time and for many years continued the cultivation and improvement of his land. In partnership with his brother and with James Briggs, his father-in-law, he organized the Teton Mercantile Company, which has developed into a big concern, and Mr. Siddoway was the president to the time of his death. He instituted a policy in the conduct of the business that led to its rapid and substantial growth. His business methods were ever of a most progressive character and

his energy and industry brought him prominently to the front in everything that he undertook. He became engaged in sheep raising and was identified with that industry for about eighteen years, during which period he was president of the Fremont County Wool Growers Association and also was president of most of the irrigation companies in this part of the state. He recognized fully the opportunities for the development of the region in which he lived and put forth every effort to bring about modern day progress and improvement. His cooperation was sought in connection with every project for the public good and it is well known that he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In his vocabulary there was no such word as fail. When one avenue of advancement seemed closed he would carve out another path whereby he might reach the desired goal and at all times his activities and purposes measured up to the highest standards.

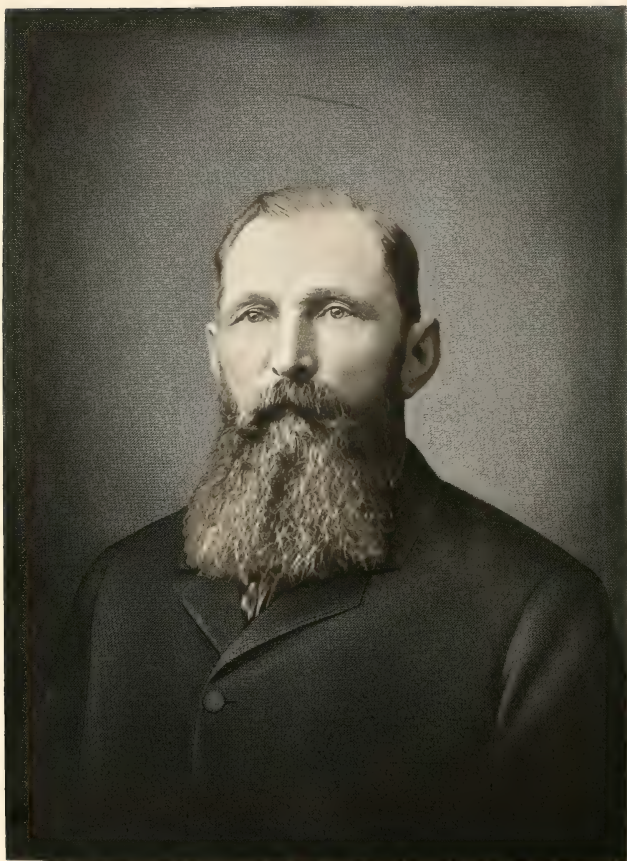
Mr. Siddoway was the father of Teton and was recognized as a most influential factor in the erection of the ward meeting-house of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was likewise largely instrumental in developing the water system for Teton and there are few interests of public concern with which he was not closely and beneficially associated. In addition to his other interests he carried on general farming for years and was the owner of two thousand acres of land at the time of his demise.

In March, 1886, Mr. Siddoway was united in marriage to Miss Ruth A. Briggs, a daughter of James and Caroline (Clark) Briggs, who were natives of England and came to America in early life, starting across the country with one of the famous handcart companies. His father and his brother were frozen to death when on the way. After reaching his destination Mr. Briggs took up his abode in Salt Lake, where he acquired land. This he improved and cultivated throughout his remaining days, save for the period of four and a half years spent in missionary work for his church in England. He died in February, 1905, while the mother passed away in March, 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Siddoway were born eleven children: Emma; J. Clarence; Caroline, who died September 18, 1890; Frank R.; Kenneth W.; Edith C.; Vera M.; C. Ruth; Ernest R.; Elizabeth; and Eva.

Mr. Siddoway ever remained a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was counselor to the bishop of Teton ward for fourteen years. His political endorsement was given to the republican party and he served as county commissioner

of Fremont county for one term, was a member of the town board of Teton and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature. His official duties were discharged with the same thoroughness and fidelity that marked the conduct of his private business affairs. He remained throughout his life a strong man—strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and perform. The sterling traits of his character established him high in public regard and his example should remain as a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who knew him.





A. C. Hiss.

Hon. Henry Chiles Riggs



ITH events which have shaped the history of Idaho during territorial days as well as in statehood, Henry Chiles Riggs was in many ways closely connected. Arriving here in early pioneer times, he supported all plans and measures for the general good, aided in framing the laws of Idaho as one of her legislators and did whatever lay within his power to do for the upbuilding of the state.

He was born in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, May 14, 1826, and in June, 1846, joined Company A, First Missouri Mounted Volunteers for service in the Mexican war under Colonel Doniphan, and was mustered out in June, 1847, at New Orleans. While at the front he participated in the battles of Brazeto, in the state of New Mexico, and Chihuahua, in the state of Chihuahua, in old Mexico. After the latter engagement he was exempt from duty in the regular army but continued to act as scout during the remainder of the war, being at times as much as two hundred miles ahead of the regulars. The scouts traveled by night and seldom lighted a fire lest the blaze and smoke would attract the attention of the enemy. This was a very trying time for the party. The trip was made to Brownsville, Texas, at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, unmolested and Mr. Riggs deserved great credit for the daring and bravery which he displayed during that campaign.

In May, 1850, he made his first trip across the plains, starting from Independence, Missouri, and arriving in California in the following September, having been about five months en route. While in California he conducted the Comanche Hotel at Washington, just across the river from Sacramento. He returned to the east by way of Cape Horn, arriving at Independence, Missouri, on the 17th of March, 1852, and on the same day he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lipscomb, who was born at Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, on the 23d of August, 1834.

In company with his wife, Mr. Riggs again crossed the plains to California in 1854 and upon once more arriving on the Pacific coast he purchased a section of land on Putah creek, in Yolo county, and began farming there. He was a prominent and influential resi-

dent of the community and served for two terms as county commissioner but left California on account of his wife's health upon the expiration of his second term in office. He removed to Corvallis, Oregon, and again his ability and worth as a citizen were recognized in his election to the office of mayor of the town in 1861.

Upon learning of the wonderful gold discoveries in Idaho, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs decided to remove to this state and on the 6th of July, 1863, he pitched the first tent in what is now known as Boise. Soon afterward, with others, he laid out the city, now one of the most beautiful cities of the entire west. Again his fellow townsmen desired him to serve in public office and he was appointed county judge but never qualified for the position. In 1864 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Boise county and introduced the two famous bills of that session. The first was a bill changing the capital of the state from Lewiston to Boise and the second was a bill creating a new county in the vicinity of Boise, with that city as its seat of government. After a hard fight both bills were passed and in appreciation of the great work he had done it was unanimously decided to call the new county Riggs. Not caring to be thus honored himself, Mr. Riggs suggested to his colleague to name the county Ada for his little daughter. At the time of the marriage of this daughter, in commenting thereon one of the local papers said in regard to the organization of Ada county: "Hon. H. C. Riggs and a Mr. Parkinson were but two of Boise county's numerous delegation in that session. Mr. Parkinson, of Boise, and the writer of this sketch, who then represented the great county of Shoshone, occupied the same table in the hall, when the question of naming the new county came up. Several names were proposed, those of Grant, Lincoln, Douglas being among the number. Some good-natured sparring ensued, during which Mr. Parkinson whispered to his deskmate that Ada was a pretty name, and that as it was the name of his colleague's little daughter, he, Mr. Parkinson, would esteem it a personal favor if his friend from Shoshone would offer Ada as the name of the new county. This was done and the motion carried promptly and unanimously. Mr. Riggs was one of the founders of Boise City and was one of the most devoted and efficient friends of the city and of the new county during the second session." Upon his return home from his second session in the legislature Mr. Riggs was tendered a most enthusiastic reception. Thirteen guns were fired upon his arrival and a reception was held in the old Overland Hotel. A paper, the Statesman of January 10, 1865, commenting on this occasion, said: "Assemblyman Riggs arrived in town

by last evening's overland stage from Walla Walla. His neighbors congratulate him upon his return to his family after a laborious session, and themselves on having sent the best man to represent them at the capital. It is doubtful if any other man could have accomplished so much for his constituents at this session as has Mr. Riggs. No fraud, no trick, no device was left untried to defeat the just measures in behalf of this portion of the territory, introduced by him and fought to a successful issue. To accomplish them under such circumstances requires not only the highest order of talent, but a clearness that no attack can surprise and industry that no opposition can tire. These qualities he has exhibited in a good degree to the great advantage and lasting benefit of his constituents, for all which we but express their sentiments when we welcome him with, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' Not only did Mr. Riggs succeed in having Ada county organized by the state legislature but also during his second term in the general assembly he introduced a bill that made Boise an incorporated village.

Another incident in the life of Mr. Riggs was written in the Emmett Index as follows:

INTRODUCED THE QUAIL

"How many of our readers who enjoy hunting know that an Emmett man introduced the quail into Idaho? And how many know that it was done from purely philanthropic motives at a considerable outlay of money?

"To that grand old man, Henry C. Riggs, now passing the evening of his life with his children in this city, the people of Idaho are indebted for that valuable bird, the quail.

"On December 26, 1870, the first shipment was made from Independence, Missouri, and consisted of two crates, each containing thirty-eight birds. They were consigned to Mr. Riggs, who then lived in Boise. At that time the terminus of the Union Pacific was Kelton, Utah, and express matter was carried by stage. Owing to the severity of the weather and their exposure and long confinement many of the birds died in transit.

"The consignment did not reach Kelton until January 30th and it was nearly spring before it reached Boise. The birds were distributed in different sections of the state. Three dozen were given their freedom on Dry creek, another dozen at the mouth of the Payette, a number along the Boise river, and the balance at more remote points of the state.

"Other shipments were made at later dates from Missouri, and as an experiment a dozen of what are known as the valley quail were shipped in from California. These, however, were too tame and soon fell a prey to cats and wild animals and none survived. The Missouri quail took kindly to Idaho and multiplied rapidly, and to-day the descendants of those quail secured by Mr. Riggs number probably over a million and may be found scattered throughout this and neighboring states.

"The original receipts given by the United States Express Company for the transportation charges of the birds are still in the possession of Mr. Riggs. The express charges from Omaha to Kelton were thirty-three dollars and twenty cents for four coops, and the total expense from Independence, Missouri, to Boise was over one hundred dollars."

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chiles Riggs eight children were born. Cache, born September 10, 1854, at Cacheville, Yolo county, California, died on the 26th of November, of the same year. Ada Hobbs, born April 3, 1856, at Davisville, Yolo county, California, was married at Caldwell, Idaho, February 26, 1884, to John Riggs Coon. It was she in whose honor the county of Ada was named. She passed away May 29, 1909, at San Francisco, California. Henry Chiles, Jr., born January 5, 1862, at Corvallis, Oregon, was married August 3, 1910, to Mary Frances Wilkins at Middleton, Idaho. Their first child, a son, born June 8, 1911, at Emmett, Idaho, died at birth. Their second child, Henry Chiles Riggs (III), was born May 20, 1913, at Emmett and their third child, May Putnam Riggs, was born January 26, 1915. Boise Green Riggs, the fourth member of the family of Henry and Mary Ann (Lipscomb) Riggs, was born at Boise, February 26, 1865, and was married March 8, 1888, at Falks, Idaho, to Clara Alice Jackson. Their children were all born at Emmett, Idaho, and are as follows: Clara Ann, who was born March 3, 1889; Boise Green, Jr., born April 14, 1890; Adlia Ruth, November 26, 1892; Mona Lenore, November 7, 1895; Hester Nellie, July 25, 1897; Elma Ada, January 19, 1899; and Mollie Bernice, June 10, 1900. Joel Bennett Riggs, the fifth member of the family of Henry Chiles Riggs, Sr., was born at Boise, Idaho, April 16, 1870, and was married February 19, 1908, at Emmett, Idaho, to Lena Rebecca Kesgard. Their children are: Bryan Kern, born November 24, 1908, at Endicott, Whitman county, Washington; Mary Lena, September 10, 1910, at Emmett, Idaho; an infant son, who was born May 20, 1912, and died on the 1st of June, following; and Samuel James, born October 31, 1913, at Emmett. Mary Susan

Riggs, the sixth member of the family of Henry Chiles Riggs, Sr., was born August 27, 1872, at Boise, and on the 15th of May, 1892, at Emmett became the wife of Robert Lee Jordan. She passed away at Emmett, July 15, 1893. Samuel Dabney Riggs, born March 31, 1875, at Boise, is the efficient postmaster at Emmett and is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Idaho May Riggs, the youngest of the family, born on the old homestead near Emmett, in Canyon county, Idaho, May 7, 1879, was married on the 11th of August, 1896, to William Charles Langroise and their children are: Ada May, who was born April 26, 1897; William Henry, born September 4, 1898; Norma Fay, August 24, 1900; and Hazel Marguerite, January 21, 1903, all being natives of Emmett. Of these the eldest died September 24, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggs reared a family of whom they had every reason to be proud and who have been an honor to their name. The death of Mr. Riggs occurred at Boise, July 3, 1909, while his wife survived until December 14, 1912. They were a most worthy and highly esteemed couple, identified with Idaho from early pioneer times. During his active life Mr. Riggs was considered one of the foremost residents of his part of the state and was instrumental in many ways in the upbuilding of the great commonwealth in which he lived. He left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and a record which should serve as an inspiration and a source of encouragement to all who knew him.



A C Kimball

Ray C. Kimball



RAY C. KIMBALL is the vice president of the First National bank of Driggs and is also engaged in stock raising about two miles north of the town. Born in Salt Lake City on the 22d of August, 1869, he is a son of Heber P. and Phoebe (Judd) Kimball, who were natives of New York and Canada respectively.

The father devoted his life to farming and stock raising and was among the first representatives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to cross the plains and take up the work of colonizing Utah. He arrived in that state in 1847, after making the journey westward with ox teams, the first trip being in company with his parents. Later he made various trips across the plains, for he followed freighting for a number of years. He afterward concentrated his efforts and energies upon cattle raising near Salt Lake and later he engaged in the same line of business in Nevada. He then returned to Utah, where he once more devoted his attention to cattle raising and was thus engaged to the time of his death. For one year he filled a mission for the church in New York. He passed away in February, 1885, and was long survived by the mother, who died in July, 1912.

Ray C. Kimball was reared and educated in Salt Lake City. He continued with his parents to the age of twenty years and in 1889 removed to the Teton basin of Idaho, settling in what was then Bingham county and is now Teton county. He filed on land and also purchased farm property, which he developed and improved. His homestead was situated eight miles from Driggs and he continued its cultivation until 1918, when he sold the property. He is now engaged in operating a farm of six hundred and forty acres two miles north and a half mile west of Driggs. Here he raises sheep and cattle and has successfully continued the business to the present time. He made a specialty of Ayrshire cattle, having the only herd of the kind in the state, but is not now engaged in raising that breed. Since the organization of the First National Bank of Driggs he has been one of its stockholders and directors and is now its vice president.

On the 28th of August, 1896, Mr. Kimball was married to Miss Emily Seymour and to them were born five children: Chase, Judd,

Edith, Cora and Lois. Chase is attending the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, while the other children are in school at Driggs.

Mr. Kimball's political endorsement is given to the democratic party. His has been a life of diligence, actuated by laudable ambition. Each successful move that he has made has stimulated him for larger activities and his energies have brought him prominently to the front in connection with public interests and the material development of the community in which he lives.





W. B. Taylor

Alfred Eoff



FOR more than two decades Alfred Eoff was an outstanding figure in the banking and business circles of Boise and previous to this he had become widely known throughout the west as a representative of the Wells Fargo & Company express agency and its predecessor, the Ben Holladay Company. Stationed at various points in the west, he became thoroughly familiar with the history of this section of the country and his support of all progressive measures made him a potent factor in the development of the districts in which he lived.

Illinois claimed Alfred Eoff as a native son. He was born at White Hall, Greene county, that state, on the 11th of January, 1845, his parents being James L. and Jane (Ayres) Eoff. The family is of Holland lineage and was founded in Virginia at an early period in the colonial history of the country. The removal of the grandparents of Alfred Eoff to Illinois connected the family with that section of the country and there his parents were married. They had a family of five children, of whom three died in infancy, while one son, Jacob Henry, passed away at Colorado Springs in 1887, Alfred Eoff being the last survivor of the family. For many years the father engaged in the real estate business and at an early period in the development of the Pacific coast country went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and there passed away in 1885.

Alfred Eoff was but fifteen years of age at the time of his mother's death and afterward went to live with his aunt and uncle, Enos and Jane Ayres, in Chicago, the former being one of the prominent citizens of that day. The environment of his youth had much to do with molding the splendid character of Alfred Eoff. He attended the public schools of Chicago to the age of seventeen years and then, attracted by the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colorado, he made his way to that state. Not long afterward he enlisted under Colonel George L. Shoup and was detailed to the medical department. He remained in the army until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, being at the time but twenty years of age. For a brief period he remained in the east following the close of his military experience and then returned westward to

Colorado, where he became an employe of the Ben Holladay Mail Overland Express Company. Acting as special agent, he was entrusted with the duty of taking out supplies with which to equip the office of the corporation and in a special coach started from Atchison, Kansas, on the Missouri river, and outfitted every station as far as Denver and from Denver westward to Salt Lake and northward through Idaho to the Boise basin. It was on the 10th of July, 1866, that he arrived in Boise, and establishing the office at Idaho City, he remained in charge of the Idaho business with that place as his headquarters until the fall of the year. When Wells Fargo & Company in October, 1866, purchased the Holladay line, Mr. Eoff was appointed paymaster on the line between Salt Lake and Denver and made monthly trips over that route, occupying the position until the railway reached Cheyenne early in 1868, at which time he was made terminus agent for the same company. When the railroad was completed he was appointed agent at the Western terminus, so serving for a short time before the road was extended to San Francisco. In the latter city he became connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company and thus received his initial experience in the banking business, in which he was later to figure most prominently in Boise. For a year, beginning in 1870, he was associated with Hugo Richards, of Prescott, Arizona, in supplying an Indian contract, and following his return to San Francisco he was again connected with the banking department of Wells Fargo & Company as bookkeeper and later was sent to Salt Lake as cashier in the company's bank at that point. In 1878 he was again transferred to San Francisco as assistant cashier of the Wells Fargo Bank but in 1884 left the employ of that company to engage in business on his own account. He formed a partnership with E. A. Hawley and at Prescott, Arizona, organized the First National Bank, but the high altitude of the city seriously affected his health and he returned to San Francisco. He was there advised by old friends—Mr. Wadsworth, H. B. Eastman and A. H. Boomer—of the need of a second banking institution in Boise, Idaho, and they volunteered to assist him in the establishment of a bank there by becoming stockholders. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Eoff visited Boise and decided that he would open a bank, which he accordingly did on the 3d of March, 1886, thus establishing the Boise City National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions of the northwest. In 1892 a removal was made to larger quarters and the capital stock increased to one hundred thousand dollars. During the twenty years in which Mr. Eoff continued as cashier and manager the bank paid an an-

nual dividend of ten per cent and added two hundred thousand dollars to the value of its property. Not only was Mr. Eoff instrumental in the successful management of the bank but was also closely associated with the promotion of the townsite of Weiser. He retired from business on the 1st of July, 1906, selling his interest in the bank, and his remaining days were spent in well earned rest save for the attention which he gave to his invested interests.

On the 12th of October, 1881, in San Francisco, Mr. Eoff was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Louise Marsh, a native of Canada and a daughter of George F. and Mary (Elrod) Marsh. After retiring from the banking business Mr. and Mrs. Eoff spent two years in travel and then returned to their Boise home, where he passed away on the 29th of June, 1908. At all times he manifested the keenest interest in the welfare and progress of the city, contributing to its commercial, intellectual and moral progress. In politics he maintained an independent course but was never remiss in the duties of citizenship. In fact he was a leader in many movements which resulted beneficially to Boise and his aid and support could at all times be counted upon to further any plan for the city's up-building and development. A feeling of the deepest regret spread throughout Boise when the news of his demise was received. Of him the Daily Statesman wrote: "There are few men here who stand in such a peculiarly high position as that which was occupied by Mr. Eoff. He was strong in counsel, forceful in action, tender in the feelings of all of every station with whom he came in contact, and so lovable in his social relations that the most exacting critic, coming to know him, could not fail to set the seal of approval upon him. He was true as the steel of Damascus, loyal as the sun itself, and of such exalted character that he may well be selected as a pattern for every man who is actuated by a desire to win and retain the confidence and the love of those with whom he is associated and the community in which he lives.

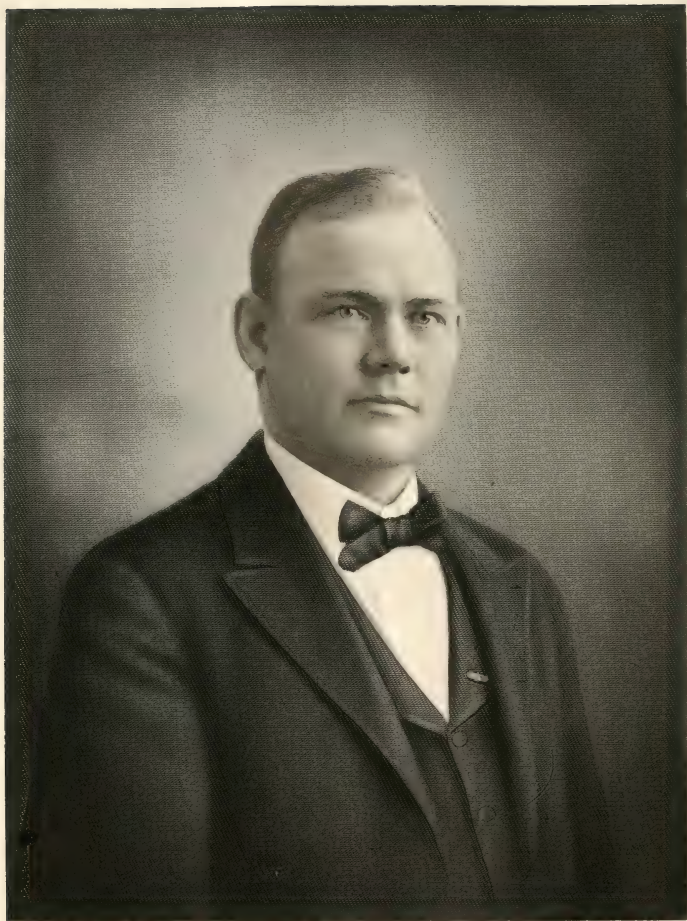
"In business Mr. Eoff was a power for the welfare of the city. He had rare judgment and men learned to lean upon him with the confidence that those alone can command who have proved that they possess great wisdom and that uprightness of purpose which is the handmaiden of wisdom in accomplishing results that are lastingly beneficial and beneficent. After having been associated with the business affairs of various western communities, he selected Boise as the place that seemed to offer the best opportunities for a career that should be profitable, creditable and most useful and measured by the highest standards. He took hold with that broad grasp that

was such a strong feature of his mental equipment, and soon won a commanding position which he retained throughout his business career, and which he still held up to the time he was stricken, though his active connection with business management had ceased.

"Not only in business, but in public affairs also he was a tower of strength. There was nothing of value to the city that he did not stand ready to champion and assist, and to him Boise owes more, perhaps, than to any other single man the development of its commercial energy, its municipal strength and progressiveness, its moral tone and its culture that have characterized its well balanced progress. The city can ill afford to lose him, for he was one of those upon whom it could lean without fear of having its standards lowered.

"No man had more friends than Alfred Eoff; few can hope to have as many. He was always quietly genial, whether in the casual meeting on the street or within the portals of his attractive home. Words fail when attempt is made to speak of the social side of this nobleman of nature. He was always the same and that means he was always perfect. As tender of the feelings of those by whom he was surrounded as he would be of those of a child, he never caused pain, but always shed sunshine about the pathways of others wherever he moved. He was so considerate, so steadfast, so true, so loyal, that even so much as an appearance of neglect or coldness was altogether foreign to him—totally absent from the memories of all those who have known him. His home life was faultless; it was ideal. Nothing more can be said; but, as those that knew that home reflect upon the awful sundering of ties that has occurred, their hearts go out in unspeakable sympathy to her who has been left desolate by the inexplicable blow that has fallen."

Mrs. Eoff still makes her home in Boise and is very prominent in the social circles of the city. While a native of Ontario, Canada, she was chiefly reared and educated in San Francisco, California, and she is a recognized leader in the church, club and social circles of Boise, becoming the organizer and the first president of the Columbian Club, one of the leading clubs of the capital. She also took a very helpful and active part in war work, including the Red Cross activities, and her cooperation is never sought in vain where the interests of the unfortunate are concerned.



W. H. Stearnes

Albert K. Steunenberg



ALBERT K. STEUNENBERG, or "A. K.," as he was generally known among his friends, came of sturdy Dutch stock, his father and mother being natives of Holland, his father emigrating to America in the year 1843 at the age of nineteen, first settling at Keokuk, Iowa, but later moving to Knoxville, where A. K. was born September 11, 1862. His father, Benardus Steunen-berg, was a shoemaker by trade, served his adopted country in the Mexican war and showed his native force by educating himself through study in the intervals of his work. It is said that his proficiency in the English language was attained through careful study of the English Bible in connection with the text in his native language. The Bible he used for this purpose is still a treasured heirloom in the family. He died at Caldwell, Idaho, in April, 1907. This sturdy Dutch couple reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all of whom moved to the west. Of these John, Will, Frank, A. K. and Charles made their homes in Caldwell, as did all of the sisters, Mrs. Delia Brobst, Mrs. Lizzie Van Wynn-garden, Mrs. Grace Crookham, and Josephine. George is a major in the United States Army.

A. K. graduated from the high school at Knoxville, Iowa, and then served a three years' apprenticeship to the printer's trade. He early displayed literary tastes which developed into love of books and a remarkable ability in the use of the English language. Deciding to branch out, he came west and landed in Caldwell in the year 1886 without money but with native force, ambition and aggressiveness that soon won him a place in the new location. His genuine kindliness and keen sense of humor made him many friends. He used to like to tell that in his early days in Caldwell he slept under the band stand that was built on a vacant lot where the Saratoga Hotel was afterward built.

His brother Frank, afterward Governor Steunenberg, came out about this time and was associated with A. K. in the ownership and publishing of the Caldwell Tribune that he purchased and edited for about seven years, and which was afterward sold to R. H. Davis. A. K. became prominent in the Odd Fellows Lodge, edited the Odd

Fellows fraternal paper, and perhaps during his life did more than any other one man for the upbuilding of the order in the state. He filled in succession all the important offices and was signally honored in every way by the lodge.

One of the pleasant things in his life was the close relationship and mutual dependence that existed between A. K. and Frank, although their tastes and abilities differed. Frank went into politics and won a place both in the state and the nation because of his fearless stand for law and order, but to the day of his death he went to A. K. for advice and counsel, as did A. K. to him.

After the sale of the Tribune Mr. Steunenberg, in the year 1895, in company with John C. Rice, Sam Chaney, Robert Aikman, Jacob Plowhead, James Ballantyne and others started the Caldwell Commercial Bank, of which he became cashier and the moving spirit. He threw the force of his ability and capacity for work into this new line and the little bank under his direction grew steadily and its cashier soon became known as a safe, careful but thoroughly aggressive and resourceful financier. The bank soon outgrew its quarters and was reincorporated with larger capital and a new building erected in 1903. About this time he planned the establishment of a chain of banks throughout the state and was successful in this because of his keen insight into business opportunities. He established the first bank at St. Anthony, one at Paris and one at Glens Ferry in Idaho, and banks at Wallowa and Vale in Oregon. He was a student, thoroughly mastering financial problems, and at the time of his death—March 17, 1907—he was recognized as one of the foremost bankers in the northwest.

In the community Mr. Steunenberg was always a leader and took an active interest in everything that tended to its betterment. He was clerk of the school board for many years and mayor of Caldwell in 1902-1903. He was a keen thinker along political, social and industrial lines, a student, but also a man of quick, decisive action and sound judgment.

With his many duties and interests, Mr. Steunenberg never lacked time to devote to his home and his family, and it was in the home that his life centered. It was in 1890 that he married Miss Carrie M. Coulter, of Knoxville, Iowa, bringing his bride to Caldwell. To these parents were born three children, Bess, Ancil and Tom. With the increase of income their home became more spacious and modern, but it never lost the homely feeling of simplicity and genuine hospitality.



J. Hays

Samuel Hubbard Hays



SAMUEL HUBBARD HAYS, of Boise, who was attorney general of Idaho in 1899 and 1900 and who has been prominently identified with shaping the history of the state in many ways, was born in Juneau, Wisconsin, May 18, 1864, and was very young when he was taken to Horicon, Wisconsin, by his father, the Hon. James B. Hays, who afterward became a distinguished resident of Idaho, serving as chief justice of the supreme court from 1885 until 1887.

The son pursued his early education in the schools of Horicon and after attending the high school continued his studies in the Northwestern University of Watertown. He took up the profession of teaching at Iron Ridge, Wisconsin, and in 1885 left his native state to become a resident of Idaho. He was appointed deputy clerk of the district court for Bingham county at Blackfoot, Idaho, and later became clerk of the United States district court for the third judicial district and afterward clerk for the second district court, which included the city of Boise, where he has since resided. He was appointed clerk of the supreme court of Idaho in 1889 and began the practice of law in 1890. He served as a member of the city council of Boise in 1894 and 1895 and in 1898 was elected attorney general of Idaho, serving through the regular two years' term. He filled the office under Governor Steunenberg and had charge of and directed the legal affairs of the state under the conditions of martial law adopted for the preservation of order in the Coeur d'Alene riots. He was the author of the so called "Permit Proclamation," a martial law measure at that time. While serving as attorney general he was associated with D. W. Ross, state engineer, in drawing the draft of the form of contract used by the Carey Act projects.

Mr. Hays has long enjoyed a most enviable reputation as a prominent member of the Idaho bar and has represented many important corporate interests. He has been attorney for the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, the Twin Falls Salmon River Land and Water Company, the Twin Falls Oakley Land and Water Company as well as other projects. He was one of the organizers of the Twin Falls Investment Company, which sold the lands on the Twin Falls

project. He also was attorney for the Shoshone and Twin Falls Water Power Company. He became one of the organizers of the Idaho Building and Loan Association, of which he has been the president for more than twenty-five years. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Twin Falls and of the Boise Title & Trust Company. In the spring of 1916 he was elected mayor of Boise and filled the position for three years, his administration being characterized by various important projects relating to the benefit and improvement of the city.

On the 1st of March, 1888, Mr. Hays was married to Miss Gertrude Lindsey at Blackfoot, Idaho, and they have become parents of six children: James B., a civil engineer of Boise; Elizabeth, the wife of Leon M. Decker, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Samuel D., an attorney at law residing in Boise; and Gertrude and Permelia, twins. One of their children, Samuel Lindsey, died in infancy. For more than a third of a century Samuel H. Hays has been a resident of Idaho and has been closely associated with many of those enterprises and interests which have contributed in large measure toward the development of the state, toward shaping its political history and giving tangible form to those events and occurrences which have marked its annals.



Mrs. Gertrude Lindsey Hays



MRS. GERTRUDE LINDSEY HAYS, of Boise, was born near Pittsfield, Illinois, February 20, 1867, and is a daughter of James C. and Samantha Elizabeth (Smith) Lindsey. The family removed to Pittsfield when Mrs. Hays was ten years of age and there she attended the public schools until graduated from the high school in 1885. She was afterward a pupil in summer normal schools and in the spring of 1886 taught at Detroit, Michigan. In December of the same year she came to Idaho and was a teacher at Soda Springs until the following June, while in the winter of 1886-7 she taught in Blackfoot, Idaho.

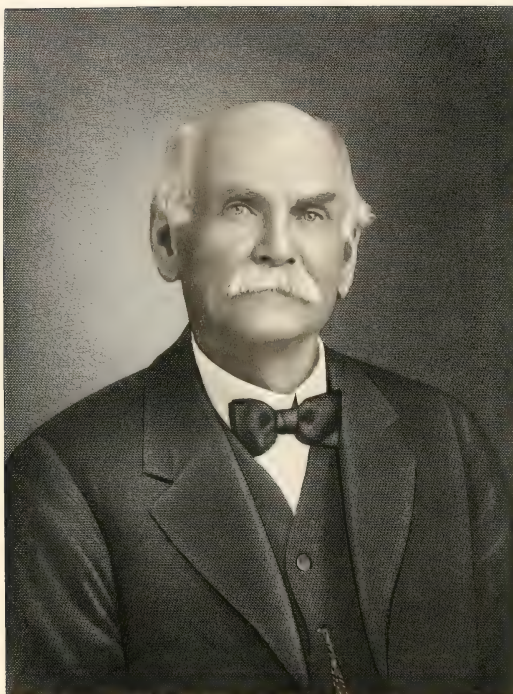
On the 1st of March, 1887, Gertrude Lindsey became the wife of Samuel Hubbard Hays and has since lived in Boise. She has become the mother of six children: James Buchanan, born April 30, 1888; Samuel Lindsey, who was born January 17, 1890, and died June 6, 1890; Elizabeth, born August 31, 1892; Samuel Dent, April 8, 1894; Gertrude and Permelia, twins, born September 7, 1895. The eldest son married Louise Sebree, of Caldwell, Idaho, in September, 1913. Elizabeth became the wife of Leon M. Decker, of Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 15th of November, 1916. Samuel Dent married Anna Gertrude Denecke, of Richfield, Idaho, September 7, 1918. He is a veteran of the World war, in which he served with the rank of first lieutenant.

Mrs. Hays has been very prominent in connection with the work of the women's clubs and with many civic and political interests as well. She is an associate member of the Young Woman's Christian Association and belongs to the Tuesday Musical Club, the Saturday Fortnightly Club and the Boise Columbian Club, of which she was the fourth president, filling the office for two terms or from 1898 until 1900. While president she attended the fifth biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Milwaukee in 1900, also the biennial at Los Angeles, California, in 1902, at St. Louis in 1904 and at San Francisco in 1912. She served as chairman of the General Federation Committee for Idaho from 1900 until 1902 and was a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1902 until 1904, while from 1910 until 1912

she served on the membership committee of the same organization. She was elected a member of the Pioneer Members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1912. During her presidency of the Columbian Club the first ten traveling library cases were collected and started on their beneficent way over the state. They were afterward turned over to the state and a State Traveling Library Commission created, of which Governor Hunt named her a member. Mrs. Hays also assisted in organizing the first District Federation of Clubs in the state at Mountain Home in 1900, this being called the District Federation of the Second District. She also attended the organization meeting of the State Federation.

In May, 1906, Governor Gooding appointed Mrs. Hays to fill out an unexpired term of a year and a half as regent of the University of Idaho, on the expiration of which period she was appointed for the full term of six years, so that she served altogether for seven and a half years as regent.

Mrs. Hays was a member of the nominating convention of the democratic party of the state which met at Pocatello in 1905 and there she seconded the nomination of F. W. Hunt for governor, being the first woman to break the trail for such an occasion. When America entered the World war she was appointed through the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense at Washington, D. C., temporary chairman to call the women of Idaho together. She was afterward elected state chairman and served throughout the war. She was also appointed by Governor Alexander as a member of the State Council of Defense and served on the executive committee throughout the war period. She was on the executive board of the State Food Administration, also of the War Savings Stamp board. She served on the Home Service Section of the Red Cross executive committee and the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for Idaho and she is now a member of the board of the Ada County Public Health Nurses Association.



Peter Penne

Peter Pence



PETER PENCE has passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and yet the years rest lightly upon him. He is a remarkable man for one of his age, his mind keenly alert and active, his face glowing with health, and he remains an invaluable factor in the life of Payette, to the upbuilding and development of which he has made so large contribution.

Mr. Pence was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1837, and his meager education was confined to attendance at the country schools for three months during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty-one years he started out in life on his own responsibility and in the spring of 1858 proceeded by boat to St. Paul, Minnesota, but not being favorably impressed with that city continued his journey to Atchison, Kansas, where he began earning a living by chopping cordwood. In 1860 he took up the work of freighting with ox teams from Atchison, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and on his first trip in March of that year hauled the merchandise for the fourth store in Denver. He made three trips that summer, the round trip being fourteen hundred miles. On his first return trip, at a place known as Boxelder, about one hundred and seventy-five miles east of Denver, the party was held up by the Indians, who were determined to revenge themselves on white people because of a cut inflicted on one of their band by the storekeeper at Boxelder. After a long conference, however, they decided to be pacified by a gift of various kinds of stores and no blood was shed.

At this time of the year buffaloes were migrating and the freighters found it necessary to shoot the animals to keep them from running over their wagons, so numerous were they. The men were forced to stop their train and chain their oxen to the wagons to keep them from stampeding. In the spring of 1861 an influential man by the name of Jim Lane took to Atchison a six-pounder cannon and one hundred rounds of ammunition to protect the town from the rebels. With his team Mr. Pence hauled the cannon to the Missouri Heights, from which location they fired thirteen rounds across the river at the enemy, who beat a hasty retreat. The rebel troops were under the command of General Price and their object was to

seize the ferry. During that summer Mr. Pence engaged in farming raising corn, which he sold at fifteen cents per bushel, and during the winter he operated a threshing machine. At that time the country was overrun with horse thieves and murderers, so that Mr. Pence decided to move farther west. In 1862, therefore, with an ox team, he joined a train of fifty wagons and three hundred and sixty people headed for Idaho. They arrived on the east side of the Malheur river, opposite the town of Vail, September 26, 1862, and there they buried one of their party who had died of jaundice. The following day they resumed their journey, but three of their party soon left them to make their way to the Boise basin. Arriving at Baker City, Oregon, the party found there the foundation for two houses in the way of settlement and at that point awaited the report of the men who were sent to reconnoiter the Boise basin and who returned with reports that caused Mr. Pence to immediately start for Boise basin. He arrived just in time to attend the first miners' meeting at Placerville in the Boise basin on the 3d of November, 1862.

In crossing the Snake river, seven miles south of Payette, at what was called the Whitley Bottom, he was charged two dollars and a half by a ferryman for taking him across in a skiff, swimming his ponies. In order to pay this ferryman he was compelled to borrow a dollar and a quarter from a companion, so he arrived in Idaho truly empty-handed save for his grubstake. The day following the meeting of the miners Mr. Pence and his associate, Samuel Kenney, went to the present site of Idaho City and there Mr. Pence engaged in prospecting and his partner hauled logs for the building of the town, for which he received a wage of sixteen dollars per day. The two men built a log cabin for themselves large enough to accommodate four people. About this time the rush started. On Christmas day they hired a man who had a scythe to mow hay on Elk creek for their oxen. That winter they whipsawed sluice lumber, paying forty-five dollars for the whipsaw and sawing about one hundred feet per day, which they sold at twenty-five cents per foot, and before their supply of lumber was exhausted they were paid three hundred dollars a thousand for the remainder by Henry Stark and Joe Olden, two of the picturesque gamblers of the times, who were anxious to open a saloon. Prices were very high at that time. Mr. Pence and his partner were paying one dollar per pound for flour, two dollars and a half per pound for bacon, twenty-five dollars for gum boots, twelve dollars for a pick and eight dollars for a shovel. In April, 1863, they resumed mining and lost all of their lumber profits. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Pence engaged

in packing with horses and mules from Umatilla, Oregon, to Silver City, Idaho, receiving twenty-eight dollars per hundred pounds. Later he teamed from Umatilla, Oregon, and Walla Walla, Washington, in the years 1864 and 1865, and in 1866 he took his teams to The Dalles, Oregon, and went to Portland, where he purchased a threshing machine, for by this time there was considerable grain being raised in the Boise valley and threshers received from fourteen to twenty-five cents a bushel, while grain was worth twenty-five cents a pound as soon as it was threshed.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Pence sold his threshing outfit and on the 9th of January, 1867, left Boise for Walla Walla, Washington, to buy cattle. In the spring he brought to the Payette valley one of the first bands of cattle. With every phase of pioneer life in this section of the state he is familiar. The town of Boise was just being staked out when he arrived in 1863. He tells a story which indicates the conditions that existed in those days. He and his partner, returning to their mine from Idaho City, stepped into the butcher shop to get a steak. Just at that time a fight broke out in the street and Jones, the butcher, decided to interfere. Being a powerful man, he threw the fighters apart and in so doing stopped a bullet by his head, resulting in his instant death. He was left lying where he fell until the next day, when a rope was put around his neck and he was dragged away—such was the little value placed upon a man's life at that time. In the summer of 1867 Mr. Pence gave Bill Hill fourteen hundred dollars in gold bars to vacate his claim at the mouth of Big Willow, in Payette county in favor of Mr. Pence, who has since developed the land into one of the best stock ranches in this section. It is now the property of his two youngest sons and is known as the Pence Brothers ranch. Thereon they cut annually eight hundred tons of hay, which is fed to stock, which they are raising extensively. All of Mr. Pence's children save one were born upon that ranch.

When the Oregon Short Line Railroad was completed into Oregon, Mr. Pence removed to Payette, where he has since lived. For some years he handled real estate and at the same time raised cattle and sheep on his ranch. Later he turned his attention to banking, acquiring a large amount of stock in the Bank of Commerce, while subsequently he became one of the chief owners of the First National Bank, into which he merged the Bank of Commerce, and since then he has been the president of the First National Bank of Payette. He owns an interest with William A. Coughanour in the First National Bank building and they are both largely interested in the

Peter Pence

Idaho Canning Company of Payette, the only canning plant west of Utah, Mr. Pence being the president. He has also been connected with the irrigation interests and was president of the Lower Payette Ditch Company, which has one of the best irrigation plants and the lowest water rate in the state, this being twenty-five cents per acre.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Peter Pence and Annie Bixby, a native of Nebraska, who passed away July 18, 1906. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Belle Satoris, the eldest, is the mother of two children: Harline, now attending the normal school at Moscow; and Fred, a high school pupil in Payette. Edward C., who is connected with the Graves Transfer Company of Boise, married Besse Venable, of Boise, whose brother is private secretary to Senator Borah at Washington. Edward C. and his wife have two children, Earl and Mildred. Albert Lloyd married Cady Taylor, of Missouri, and they have six children: Katherine, Gladys, Peter M., Pauline and Albert Lloyd, all attending school in Payette; and Margaret. Harry D. married Delia Applegate, of Idaho. Walter G. married Ada Cram, of Payette, and they have one child, Lucile. Grace E. is the wife of R. D. Bradshaw and they have a daughter and two sons, Edith, Douglas and Kenneth, all attending school in Payette. Mr. Pence is very proud of his grandchildren and presented each one of them with a hundred-dollar Liberty bond at Christmas time of 1918.

While Mr. Pence has conducted most extensive and important business interests that have constituted valuable elements in the up-building of his city and state, he has also further advanced the public welfare through service in office. In 1890 he was elected to the state legislature and he was chairman of the school board of Payette when the first brick schoolhouse was built in the city and was largely instrumental in buying the block where the school stands. For several terms he served as mayor of Payette, being its first chief executive, and he labored earnestly in the execution of his official duties to advance the general welfare. He is a charter member of the Masonic fraternity of Payette and throughout his life has been a worthy follower of the craft. His is a notable career of activity and efficiency and to him the lines of Victor Hugo may well be applied:

"The snows of winter are on his head,
But the flowers of spring are in his heart."



C. H. Slougie's

Clyde A. Glougie



CLYDE A. GLOUGIE is actively connected with real estate operations and manufacturing interests in the northwest, making his home at Nampa. The nature and extent of his activities show him to be a forceful and resourceful man whose keen sagacity enables him to readily recognize opportunities, while his initiative is carrying him steadily to a position of leadership in both lines of business to which he is giving his attention. Mr. Glougie is a native son of Iowa. He was born in Corning, that state, February 27, 1876, and supplemented his common school education, obtained at Cedar Falls, by two years' study in the state normal. In 1891 he obtained a teacher's certificate and for two years thereafter was superintendent of the schools of Nodaway, Iowa, subsequent to which time he turned his attention to the live stock business, in which he engaged at Corning for sixteen years.

In 1918 Mr. Glougie arrived in Nampa and purchased four hundred and forty acres of sugar beet lands where the Carnation condensery is now located. His brother, C. H. Glougie, was interested with him in this purchase. He soon afterward became connected with the Coin Controlled Locker Company, Limited, of which he is the president, with W. C. Dewey as vice president and C. H. Glougie as treasurer. The lock was patented by S. L. Flower of Nampa and its use will eliminate straight key locks. By a very simple arrangement the lock is so constructed that the combination can be changed by the user at will, making it impossible for a lock picker to open it. It can be used for any purpose where locks are necessary, from an automobile to safety deposit boxes. When the lock is used for hotel purposes, the guest upon leaving his room can set the combination so that no one, neither proprietor nor chambermaid, can enter the room. The heads of the railroad companies who are acquainted with the lock are ready to install it in their depot lockers for the benefit of the traveling public. The baggage locker has an automatic device which tells exactly the number of times the locker has been opened, and the number of coins which have been dropped into the locker are registered in plain sight, making it impossible to beat the machine. Glougie Brothers established a factory under the name of the Mil-

waukee Machine & Model Works, Incorporated, at Milwaukee, Oregon, with Clyde A. Glougie as president of the company and C. H. Glougie, secretary and treasurer. They expect to have the lock on the market when this goes to issue. This invention is expected to revolutionize the lock industry of the world. Mr. Glougie has the confidence of all who are associated with him and the record of his past business performances is a proof that the word failure has been omitted from his vocabulary.

Glougie Brothers are men of broad business experience and are constantly in touch with all the big things that are being done in the outside business world. Clyde A. Glougie has traveled throughout the length and breadth of the United States and through his knowledge of business conditions in other states he has been able to take advantage of the opportunities in the way of investments that have more than justified his judgment in their financial returns. He anticipated the great cotton production in Arizona and bought land there while others were thinking about it. The advanced value of his holdings there constitutes a substantial fortune. He has been a great factor in the upbuilding of Nampa and was in no small degree instrumental in making Nampa the location of the Carnation Milk Products Company of Seattle, Washington, for their condensery plant, which was erected at an expenditure of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The value of this plant to Nampa and the state can scarcely be overestimated. As mentioned above, the plant is located on land purchased by C. A. Glougie and his brother. These two established a real estate business in Nampa which has grown to large proportions. The brothers each own a stock ranch and are thereon engaged in raising both sheep and cattle.

In 1901 Clyde A. Glougie was married to Miss Dora Miller, of Corning, Iowa. They have three children: Doris O., who is attending high school; Helen E. and Gladys, who have been attending St. Margaret's. Mr. Glougie is yet a comparatively young man, but notable business enterprise and keen sagacity have carried him into most important relations and the character of his labors has made his contribution to the development and upbuilding of Nampa a most important one. There have been no esoteric phases in his career, nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. His success is the direct outcome of labor and keen intelligence, with a recognition of the fact that, as a modern philosopher has expressed it, "Success does not depend upon a map but upon a time-table."



A. V.oughanour

William Albert Coughanour



It would be to give an inadequate and one-sided picture of William Albert Coughanour to mention him merely as a banker and stockman, active and successful though he has been in these lines. While his business interests have been and are extensive and at all times have been most carefully and wisely con-

ducted, he has at the same time found opportunity to assist in promoting public interests and has done valuable service for his city and state as mayor and as senator.

Mr. Coughanour was born at Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1850, and acquired his education in the common schools of that place, after which he followed the profession of teaching for two terms. In March, 1870, he made his way westward to Quartzburg, Idaho, where with his uncle, David E. Coughanour, he purchased the Goldhill mine, Mr. Coughanour, however, not securing his interest until after he had earned sufficient money to make the investment. The company was organized under the name of the Goldhill Gold & Silver Mining Company and during Mr. Coughanour's association with it they took out three million dollars in gold. He disposed of his interest in 1886, but the mine has continued to be a big producer and only recently bodies of ore which are very rich have been opened up.

In 1886 Mr. Coughanour went to Boise and a year later came to Payette, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber for twelve years, his mill having a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet in ten hours. The timber for this mill was secured in the Garden valley, one hundred miles distant, and was driven down the river to Payette. The market for lumber at that time was limited and the greater portion of his output was sold in eastern Idaho. It was in payment of a debt that Mr. Coughanour was forced to take this mill and thereby entered upon the business of lumber manufacturing. A man of keen sagacity and foresight, profiting by his milling operations, he made investment in real estate and in this way has accumulated considerable property, including farm lands, of which fourteen hundred and forty-seven acres are located on the North Powder river, Oregon. Twelve hundred acres of his land are under cultivation and he has

stocked his ranch with cattle. His son is now manager of the ranch, upon which Mr. Coughanour raised the largest range steer in the world. The animal, hay and grass fed, weighed thirty-two hundred and thirty pounds. Mr. Coughanour also owns ranches comprising twelve hundred acres or more in the vicinity of Payette and thereon is engaged in raising horses, mules and cattle, having about one hundred head of each. He likewise raises Shetland ponies and his extensive operations in this direction have made him one of the most prominent stockmen of the state.

There is no other man perhaps to whom Payette owes her up-building and development along modern lines to a greater degree than to Mr. Coughanour. He is the possessor of two of the largest brick business blocks in the town and is also interested in the First National Bank building. He has likewise built and owned a great many residences here which add to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. In banking circles, too, he is a prominent figure and is now the vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Payette, is president of the Lower Payette Ditch company and otherwise has business connections with the city which have proven of great value and benefit thereto.

For a long period Mr. Coughanour has maintained his residence in Payette. He was married in 1874 to Miss Galena Bunting, of Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, and they have two children. Emma L. is the wife of Dr. W. R. Hamilton, the present mayor of Weiser, in which office he is serving for the second term. He is also a past grand master of the Masonic fraternity of Idaho and is a recognized leader in democratic circles, having served as chairman of the democratic state central committee. The son of the family is William M. Coughanour, who has charge of his father's ranch.

Mr. Coughanour is also a well known figure in fraternal circles. In 1904 he served as grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Idaho and since that time has been grand treasurer. He is the seventy-sixth member of Lodge No. 310, B. P. O. E., of Boise, which now has a membership of thirteen hundred. Mr. Coughanour is well known to many of the most prominent and distinguished men of the state. He is an old and fast friend of Ex-Governor Hawley and it was Mr. Coughanour who nominated James H. Hawley for the office of governor on two different occasions, although he was elected but once. He has in his possession a letter from Governor Hawley expressing his friendship and stating that he very much regretted his inability to appoint Mr. Coughanour to the United States senate owing to the latter's lack of some of the essential requirements for

that office yet assuring him that from a point of friendship and integrity he was really his choice. He served as a member of the governor's staff, the chief executive giving the grounds for his appointment in the fact that "he was invincible in peace and invisible in war." There is no feature of public progress and improvement in the state that has not received the endorsement of Mr. Coughanour and to the extent of his ability he has cooperated therewith. He presented the city of Payette with an electric lighted drinking fountain for animals, of which a life-size oxidized copper elk is the ornamental and central figure. This gift was made at a cost of one thousand dollars and is the visible evidence of his love for animals. It is located on Fourth street near the depot. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his high personal worth and ability, elected him seven times to the office of mayor within a period of eleven years and to the city he gave a most businesslike and progressive administration that brought about various needed reforms and substantial improvements. In 1896 he was elected to the fourth senate of Idaho and while thus serving promoted the state horticultural inspection bill, while for six years he served as president of the state horticultural inspection board by appointment of Governor Steunenberg. While conducting his mining operations Mr. Coughanour filled the office of commissioner of Boise county for two years. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. His loyalty is one of his most marked characteristics and he has ever fully recognized and met the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship, while at the same time he has fully enjoyed the privileges of being a one hundred per cent American.



Chas. W. Miller

Charles M. Milliner



CHARLES M. MILLINER, conducting a profitable business under the name of the Milliner Transfer Company, was born near Peoa, Summit county, Utah, December 18, 1877, and is a son of George and Sarah A. (Cossey) Milliner, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. The father came from his native country to the new world in 1852, making his way at once to Utah, and he is now living on a farm a short distance from Caldwell at the age of sixty-nine. The mother came to the United States when eleven years old and she also survives.

At the graded schools of his native town Charles M. Milliner pursued his education to the age of twenty years. He remained with his father upon the home farm until 1901 and then accompanied him on the removal to Idaho and farmed with him on a ranch located a mile and a quarter from Caldwell. On the 6th of January, 1902, however, he and his father removed to the old McIntyre place, comprising three hundred and twenty acres of land about four miles east of Caldwell, on the Boise river. There Charles M. Milliner devoted his attention to farming for another five years, at the end of which time he was married and removed to Caldwell, where for three years he was variously employed. He then purchased an interest in the Martin Wing Transfer Company and conducted the business for six years under the name of the Milliner Transfer Company. In 1916 he bought out the Westcott Transfer Company, merging it with the Milliner Transfer Company. It was Mr. Milliner who introduced the use of trucks in connection with the transfer business, for when he first became connected with the business there was in use in Caldwell but one small truck. He is now accorded a very extensive patronage, necessitating the use of a number of trucks and the employment of a considerable force of men. He is the agent for the Continental Oil Company and employs one team for exclusive use in oil delivery in the city. He is also distributor for the following Boise companies: the Davidson Wholesale Company, the Falk Wholesale Company and the firm of Oakes & Company, all of which ship goods to this point which he redistributes and ships to the respective destinations. He has handled more sugar for these firms, reshipping to

their branch houses and patrons, than any other transfer company of the state and has handled as high as thirty carloads of miscellaneous goods in a year. He is also the agent for the Lion Coal Company of Ogden, Utah, and he handles large shipments of wool, amounting in 1918 to many carloads.

It was on the 24th of December, 1906, that Mr. Milliner was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Wells, who was born in Missouri but was reared in Kansas, and they have two sons: Charles Ernest, eleven years of age; and George A., a lad of nine. From early manhood Mr. Milliner has been identified with the business interests and development of Canyon county and in his present connection has built up a business of extensive proportions, resulting from his close application, his undaunted enterprise and his progressive methods. His patrons know that he is to be depended upon at all times, for he is thoroughly systematic and reliable and these qualities have brought him a very large and gratifying business.





W. Kitching

Albert C. Kitching



THE automobile industry, which has practically taken a foremost place in the industrial life of the nation, is represented in Boise through Albert C. Kitching, president of the Boise Motor Car Company. Mr. Kitching was born near Greenville, Texas, February 20, 1864, and is a son of James W. and Louisa Jane (Walker) Kitching, natives of Missouri, their wedding ceremony, however, being performed in Texas. The father was only a small boy when he removed to that state with his parents and there he was reared, later giving his attention to farming and stock raising and being quite successful in those pursuits. Throughout the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. The parents, who have now passed away, both died in California. They removed from Texas to Oregon in 1872 and later became residents of Saratoga, California, where they spent their last days. Of their family six sons and two daughters are living, Mr. Kitching of this review being the only one to make his home in Idaho.

He was reared in Oregon, first in Lane county and later in Crook county, spending his boyhood days upon a sheep ranch. In the acquirement of an education he attended the common schools and later better prepared himself for life's arduous duties by attending a business college in Portland, Oregon. He then followed the sheep business in Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming until 1913, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every phase and being quite successful in that line. In the last mentioned year, however, he came to Boise and in 1915, after carefully looking over the business situation, he became one of the founders and incorporators of the Boise Motor Car Company, of which he has since been president. They are distributors of the Pierce Arrow, Hudson, Reo and Dodge cars and under the able direction of Mr. Kitching the business has greatly prospered. His partner in the company is the Hon. Arthur Hodges, formerly mayor of Boise, who is mentioned at greater length on other pages of this work.

In the state of Washington, May 26, 1907, Mr. Kitching was united in marriage to Margaret Nye, née Steiner, her first husband

having been Colonel M. C. Nye. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kitching are popular in the social circles of Boise, where they have many friends. In his political affiliation he is a republican but has not aspired to public office, preferring to give his whole attention to his business affairs. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the honorable and helpful principles underlying that organization ever guiding him in his conduct toward his fellowmen.





Prof. McMillan

Thomas McMillan



THOMAS McMILLAN, well known in the business circles of Boise as the secretary and treasurer of the Idanha Hotel Company and also as the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Boise Stone Company, controlling one of the important industrial enterprises of the city, is of Scotch birth, a son of Anthony and Agnes (McFadzen) McMillan, who in the year 1882 came with their family to the new world. Thomas McMillan was at that time a youth of seventeen years, his birth having occurred in Scotland, February 25, 1865. In 1881 an elder son, John McMillan, now prominent in Boise, had crossed the Atlantic. The parents with their other children landed in New York in 1882 and after a few years spent in that state came to Idaho in 1886. They established their home in Elmore county and subsequently removed to Boise, where both the father and mother passed away, the former at the age of eighty-seven years, while the latter had reached the age of seventy-eight. While in the land of hills and heather the father had engaged in sheep raising. He was a representative of the well known McMillan clan of that country.

Spending his early youth in Scotland, Thomas McMillan of this review secured a position as a clerk in the Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, but when his parents came to the new world in 1882 he gave up his position and accompanied them across the Atlantic. He did not tarry long in the east but made his way westward to Wyoming, where he became a sheep herder. In 1886 he removed to Idaho and for a quarter of a century was one of the leading sheep men of Boise, becoming president of the McMillan Sheep Company, in which position he remained for many years. He was the founder of that company, which prospered as time passed on, and he finally retired altogether from active connection with the sheep industry in 1917. Indolence and idleness, however, are utterly foreign to his nature and he could not be content without some business interest. At the present time, therefore, he is giving his attention to his duties as secretary and treasurer of the Idanha Hotel Company of Boise and as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Boise Stone Company. The latter is a big concern of its kind—one of the large

est industrial enterprises of the capital, with A. J. Swain as the president and Gus Carlson as vice president. In 1899 Mr. McMillan was one of the builders of the Idanha Hotel and has continued as one of the owners, while for several years past he has been active in the direction and control of the interests of the company. He is likewise a director of the Boise City National Bank. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and that his efforts have been wisely directed is indicated in the substantial measure of prosperity which he has attained.

Mr. McMillan was married March 16, 1897, to Miss Roxie Corder, who was born and reared in Elmore county, Idaho, a daughter of Obediah Corder, one of the pioneers of that district. They have become the parents of two daughters, Roxie and Irene, both graduates of the Boise high school and now students in the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. McMillan turns to hunting and fishing for recreation. In politics he is a republican where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections supports the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party ties. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. While there have been no spectacular phases in his life, neither have there been any esoteric chapters, his career being that of an energetic business man whose determination and perseverance have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to success.



A. J. Swain

Arthur J. Swain



THIRTY-SEVEN years have come and gone since Arthur J. Swain arrived in Idaho—years marked by steady and substantial progress in the business world. He became a resident of Boise in September, 1899, and has since been active in the development of business enterprises which have proven of great value to the community as well as a source of individual profit. He is now president of the Boise Cold Storage Company, of the Orchard Company and of the Boise Stone Company. Michigan claims Mr. Swain as a native son. He was born at Flushing, Owasie county, that state, August 6, 1862, his parents being Peter M. and Mary A. (Whitney) Swain. The father was born in New York but during the early '50s removed to Michigan, where he engaged in farming until the country called for its patriotic men to defend the Union and he joined a volunteer Michigan regiment. He fell in the hard fighting before Vicksburg, thus laying down his life on the altar of liberty. After the death of her husband Mrs. Swain, a native of Massachusetts, returned with her children to her old home in Fitchburg, that state, where she still resides, active and vigorous, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Arthur J. Swain was there reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, the Rev. Aurora M. Swain, a Baptist minister. His educational opportunities were those afforded by the public schools and when quite young he began work as a farm hand, at first receiving only six dollars and a quarter per month. His industry and fidelity soon won him a wage of twelve dollars per month and when, at the age of seventeen years, he announced his intention of removing to the west, his employer offered him twenty dollars per month, which was considered a very excellent wage at that time. This, however, he refused, for the opportunities of the west proved to him an irresistible lure. For two years he engaged in mining in Boulder county, Colorado, and in 1882 took up his abode at Wood River, Idaho, where he followed mining until 1890. In that year he became a resident of Coeur d'Alene, where he engaged in mining on his own account with fair success.

His most rapid and substantial progress, however, has been made since he became a resident of Boise in September, 1899. His carefully saved earnings were invested in an interest in the hardware store of Loree & Franz, and with the retirement of Mr. Franz the firm style of Loree & Swain was adopted. In this field Mr. Swain found a business that was not only congenial but one for which nature seemed to have specially adapted him, and during the years of his connection with the business he was largely instrumental in making it one of the leading hardware establishments of the city. On selling his interests to the Eastman Teller Company he became one of the organizers of the Boise Cold Storage Company in 1903 and was active in the development of what was the only business of the kind in Boise until 1910 and which has ever remained in a position of leadership in its line. He is also the president of the Orchard Company, formed of orchard owners of Ada county for the protection and development of their mutual interests. In 1916 he became a prominent factor in industrial circles of the city as one of the organizers of the Boise Stone Company, now a large and important concern, of which he is the president, with Gus Carlson as vice president and Thomas McMillan as the secretary and treasurer.

While residing at Wood River, Mr. Swain was married to Miss Jean Terry, a native of Canada, reared, however, in the state of Michigan, and a daughter of George Terry. They have become the parents of one child, Edna Beatrice, born in 1887. Mr. Swain and his wife attend the Baptist church. He has membership in Ada Lodge, I. O. O. F.; is a charter member of the Boise Lodge of Elks, and a member of the Boise Commercial Club. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and from 1901 until 1903 he served as a member of the city council and was a member of the school board in 1902. In recent years, however, he has felt no inclination to hold public office, for his time and energies are fully occupied by his developing business interests. He has never had occasion to regret his youthful determination to try his fortune in the west, for in this land of opportunity he found conditions which he sought and his ability and even-paced energy have carried him into important business relations.



M J Levens

M. J. Devers



M. J. DEVERS is occupying a fine home in the Devers addition to Caldwell, which he platted. He has for many years been classed with the progressive farmers of his section of the state and has also been closely associated with the development of irrigation interests. He was born in Pennsylvania, February 22, 1864, and is a son of Andrew Devers, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States on a sailing vessel and was six months en route. He located at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and there passed away in 1889 at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Bridget Flynn, was also born in Ireland and they were married before coming to the new world. She passed away at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1913 at the notable old age of ninety-four years.

M. J. Devers attended the common schools to the age of twelve years and then decided to provide for his own support, first hiring out to carry water for contract laborers at twenty-eight cents per day. Later for a time he drove a mule team and subsequently became time-keeper for men who were working in the mines. He next went with a number of men who were making coal breakers, but after three days his mother had him discharged and, taking him home, started him again to school. The work of the school room, however, proved irksome and after a brief period he again abandoned his textbooks and secured a position as delivery boy in a general merchandise store. He later entered a wholesale store as shipping clerk and then became collector for the firm, remaining until 1886, when he came west with the intention of going to Alaska, but his brother, P. A. Devers, who was living in Caldwell, Idaho, persuaded him to remain here. His brother had preceded him to Caldwell several years.

In the spring of 1887 M. J. Devers went out with a surveying party that surveyed the Sebree ditch, now controlled by the Farmers Cooperative Ditch Company, of which he has become the president. He was in the clothing business from 1905 until 1914, conducting his interests under the name of the Caldwell Clothing Company, and was in the lumber trade under the firm name of the Idaho Lum-

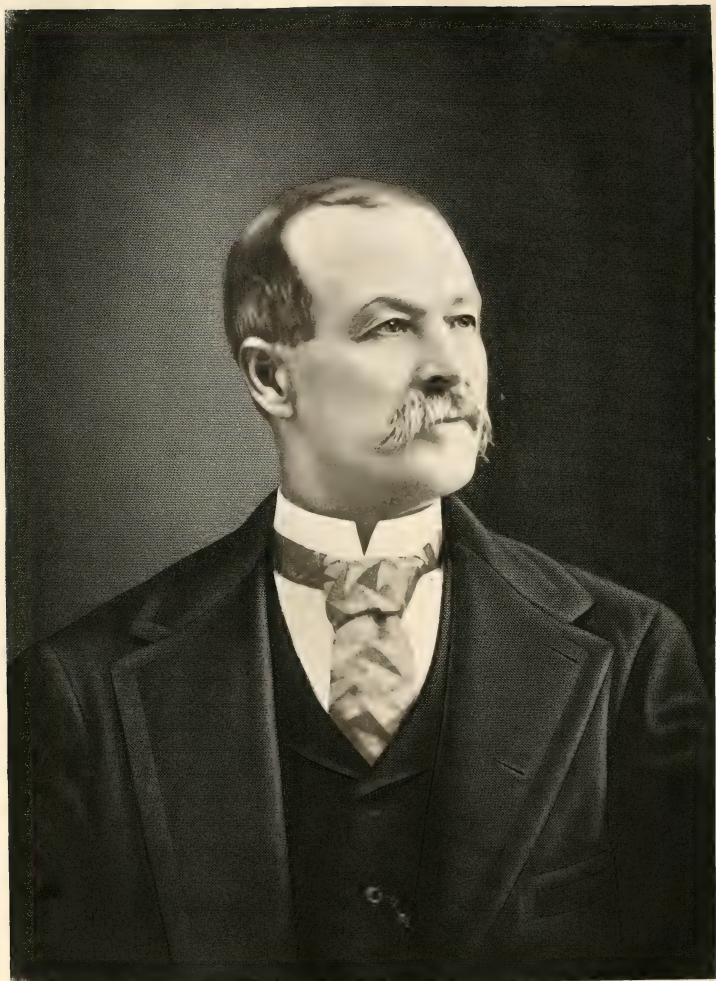
ber Company for a few years following 1910. He exercised his desert claim of preemption rights on four hundred acres at Ten Davis on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, which farm he still owns and operates, carrying on general agricultural pursuits and also raising sheep and cattle, but gives his attention principally to hogs. He takes great pride in his farm, which is a very attractive place, forming one of the most pleasing features of the landscape. The trees which he planted are now tall and stately, standing as silent sentinels to the march of time. In years gone by deer crossed his place in great numbers and there was every evidence of frontier life. He was the first to raise clover seed, which he threshed with a horse power threshing machine and sold for nineteen cents a pound in 1895, the yield being about six bushels to the acre. About one-half of this, however, was lost in the threshing. He has likewise been identified with real estate activity in that he platted the Devers addition in the northeast section of Caldwell, where he has since sold a number of lots. He now has a fine home in that addition, which is one of the attractive residence sections of the city.

Mr. Devers was united in marriage to Miss May E. Kelleher, a daughter of Daniel Kelleher, of Caldwell, who was living retired from active business at the time of his death, which occurred December 25, 1896. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen O'Brien, is also deceased. Mrs. Devers was born in Joliet, Illinois, and by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter, Honore T., who is on the stage with a stock company of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has also been in the movies. She was born on the ranch and is an ardent exponent of the virtues of Idaho and has a great love for the sagebrush country. She was fourteen years of age when her father took her back to Pennsylvania and showed her the district in which his boyhood was passed.

The experiences in the life of Mr. Devers have been indeed broad and varied. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age, he was as a boy a collector for an insurance company in Pennsylvania who asked him to put up a bond, which he refused to do, whereupon they inquired if his parents would not put up a bond and Mr. Devers replied that he would not ask them to. Notwithstanding this, he was given the position and in this, as in every other relation of life, was most faithful and trustworthy. Throughout his entire career his word has been as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal. He was the president of the American National Bank of Caldwell, which failed through the dishonesty of its cashier, but the stockholders, largely through the influence of Mr.

Devers, saved one hundred per cent to the depositors. This one act is characteristic of his entire life. Men have come to know that what he says he will do; that his promise is as good as any written contract and that he values his own self-respect and the esteem of his fellowmen more than wealth or position. While he and his wife now reside in Caldwell, they have a deep seated love for the old home farm, which Mr. Devers says he will never let go out of the family. He is a fine, genial gentleman, always hospitable, always courteous and always loyal to any trust.





Josiah E. Miller

Colonel Josiah E. Miller



COLONEL JOSIAH E. MILLER is now a retired stockman living at Burley, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1842, a son of Robert and Rebecca (Love) Miller. His boyhood days were passed in the Keystone state, where he pursued his education as a public school pupil, and afterward learned the trade of a mason and bricklayer. At the time of the Civil war all business and personal interests, however, were put aside and in 1861 he joined the Union army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. His military service was of a most strenuous character. He was wounded four times in the battle of Fair Oaks, was again wounded at Gettysburg and at Spottsylvania Courthouse. He was present when General Lee surrendered and on that occasion was in command of a brigade. He served altogether four years and was honorably discharged at Pittsburgh. In the meantime his valor, loyalty and capability had won him various promotions until he had reached the rank of Colonel and with that rank he was commanding a brigade at the time of General Lee's surrender.

In 1861 Colonel Miller went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania and worked on the first oil well drilled in the United States, but after the war, on account of the wounds which he had received in battle, he was obliged to give up that labor in 1867. He then made his way westward, settling at Washington, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve until his health failed. He afterward sold that property and became a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, where he entered business circles as a building contractor. For six years he continued in that business and in farming and afterward went to Halls Station, Missouri, where he remained through one winter. Later he drove across the country to Humboldt, Kansas, where lived his brother Mathew, who had also served in the Union army in the same company as Colonel Miller. He and his brother then started west, traveling as far as Green River, Wyoming, there being forty-nine wagons in the train. Mathew Miller continued the journey by way of Ogden, Utah, while

Josiah E. Miller traveled by way of Soda Springs. They were to meet at Goose creek, but on arriving Josiah Miller found that his brother and others of the party were far ahead. Colonel Miller, however, remained at Goose creek, settling three-fourths of a mile from where the town of Burley now stands. Here he took up one hundred and sixty acres and began the arduous task of developing a new farm. After building a log house he commenced the work of breaking the sod and cultivating his fields, which he brought under a high state of cultivation. Later he sold that property and located the land where Burley now stands, taking up a desert claim of six hundred and thirty acres, while his wife secured four hundred and eighty acres. Colonel Miller also bought more land and built thereon a brick house, after living for a time in a log house that already stood upon his claim. In 1905 he founded the town of Burley in connection with others, sold lots and bent his energies to the development of the village. He now owns two-thirds of the stock of the Townsite Company. Much of the growth and progress of Burley is directly due to his efforts and assistance. He was largely instrumental in having the sugar factory located there and has at all times been a prominent figure in promoting the development and upbuilding of his part of the state.

In 1865 Colonel Miller was married to Miss Isabel Ray, a daughter of George and Betsey (Gilmore) Ray and a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. They have become the parents of three children: Mrs. Grace Higgins, now living at Red Bluff, California; Mrs. Lillian Vaughn, whose home is in Sacramento, California; and Arthur C., a resident of Burley.

In his political views Colonel Miller is a republican, having long given stanch and unflinching support to the party. He served as first deputy sheriff at Albion and while acting in that capacity was wounded. He has also been postmaster, assessor and school trustee, filling the latter position until 1915, and while acting as postmaster at Albion he also conducted a general banking business there. He likewise established the Burley State Bank, which was the first bank of the town, and he became its first president. In 1915 he was elected mayor of Burley. He had previously been connected with the legislative history of Idaho, having in 1893 been chosen to represent his district in the state senate. While a member of the upper house he introduced a bill providing for the Albion Normal School, which bill passed both houses by a large majority. No one has ever questioned his devotion to the public welfare. He has labored untiringly to promote the progress and upbuilding of com-

munity and commonwealth, and over the record of his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory, and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His life has indeed been an active and useful one. While holding office at various periods, he has continued a successful and prominent stockman and now in the evening of life is living retired, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. Throughout his entire life he has been as loyal to the best interests of his country as when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south and aided in the defense of the Union.





W. H. Jones

Otto M. Jones



OTTO M. JONES, state game warden, sportsman and well known writer on fish, game and other topics that have to do with sporting interests, came to Boise in 1888 and through the intervening period has been a resident of Idaho. He was born on his father's stock ranch near Dillon, Montana, January 8, 1886, the third in order of birth in a family of four sons, all of whom are yet living, namely: De Forest, a resident of Seattle, Washington; R. Earl, also of Seattle; Otto M.; and Delbert E., who was in Europe as an aviator with the American forces, holding the rank of first lieutenant. The father, William Jones, was a wool grower and well known sheepman. He was a native of Wales and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years with his elder brothers. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Jennie Emerick, was born in the United States and was of Scotch, Irish and German lineage. The father died in 1910, while the mother survived until 1912.

Otto M. Jones was but two years of age when his parents removed to Idaho, settling on a sheep ranch twelve miles from Boise, on Dry creek. In 1892, he removed with his parents to Boise in order to enjoy the better educational advantages afforded in the city schools. The father erected a fine home on North Tenth street but still retained the ownership of his ranch until 1902, when he sold the property and retired from active business life. Otto M. Jones has lived in Boise for a period of twenty-seven years and attended the public schools until he had completed the work of the eighth grade. He afterward spent a year in the Staunton (Va.) Military Academy and for two years was a student in the Washington State College at Pullman, Washington. His brother, R. Earl Jones, was with him as a school companion and student at both places. Mr. Jones of this review afterward traveled about to some extent and also spent some time with his parents. He finally took up his abode in Ashland, Oregon, in 1907 but in 1909 returned to Boise and since that date has devoted most of his attention to writing on sport, fish and game topics for various newspapers and magazines. He has been a contributor to the Daily Statesman since 1907 and since 1917 has been

regularly on its staff, having a full page of each Sunday's issue devoted to his sketches and the reproduction of photographs which he has taken. He has traveled all over Idaho in getting these photographs and has now on file more than twenty-five hundred negatives, which he has made relating to the outdoor life of Idaho, its beautiful mountain and lake scenery, its streams, its big game and its smaller fish. He has photographed practically every species of fish and game in the state of Idaho and in this work his chief assistant has been his wife, Mrs. Thaona A. Jones, who in her maidenhood was Miss Thaona Aveline. She was born and reared in Boise and is of French Canadian stock, a daughter of Prosper Aveline, who became a resident of Boise in 1889 and of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were married in Boise on the 2d of July, 1911.

It was in January, 1919, that Mr. Jones was appointed state fish and game warden by Governor D. W. Davis, a position for which he is splendidly qualified. Both he and his wife are lovers of outdoor life and sports and are members of the Boise Gun Club. Mr. Jones was in 1918 the secretary of the State Sportsmen's Association and is now secretary of the Idaho Game Protective Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks. Always approachable and genial, he is highly esteemed by those whose interests turn to the open when opportunity comes for rest and recreation from business cares.





John P. Tate

John P. Tate



JOHN P. TATE was a prominent and prosperous insurance man of Boise who passed away April 23, 1911, when forty-one years of age. Being scarcely yet in the prime of life, his death was the occasion of deep regret to his friends in Boise, who were many. He was born in Tioenesta, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1871, and was reared in the Keystone state but in young manhood came to Idaho and spent a year or two at Nampa, where he engaged in business as an insurance solicitor. He then came to Boise and made for himself a very prominent place in insurance circles, building up one of the largest insurance agencies in Idaho, known as the John P. Tate Agency, which is still in existence, with offices in the Sonna block. The business is now owned by others, one of whom is Philip Tate, a younger brother of John P. Tate. The latter was recognized as one of the most successful business men in Boise and made for himself a most creditable and enviable position in business circles. Carefully investing his earnings, he became the owner and builder of some of the fine business blocks of the city, including the John P. Tate building at the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, now occupied by the Jenkins Furniture Company. This was built in 1904 by Mr. Tate and is still owned by his widow. In addition to that property Mr. Tate built the Alaska block on the north side of Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, now occupied by the Cash Bazaar. However, he deeded that fine property to the American Sunday School Union before his death, retaining a third interest, which insures to his wife and children a good income from the property as long as they live. Following their deaths this will also be the property of the American Sunday School Union. Mrs. Tate was in full sympathy with her husband in this splendid philanthropic act.

It was in 1907 that Mr. Tate was united in marriage to Miss Emma Gekeler, who was born near Leavenworth, Kansas, and came to Idaho when a little maiden of but eight years in company with her parents, David and Catherine Gekeler. The family removed to Ada county from Colorado in a wagon drawn by mules, making the trip about 1880, and Mr. Gekeler at once took a timber claim

embracing one hundred and sixty acres southeast of Boise, which tract was then all in sagebrush. He built thereon a dugout, into which he moved his family, and proved up on the property. In fact he still occupies that place and is today an active, hale and hearty man of eighty-two years. In addition to his claim he has mining interests at Clayton, Idaho, and makes frequent trips to attend to his business affairs in the different localities. Mr. Gekeler was born in New York and was married to Catherine Stacey, who passed away in 1896, leaving three daughters, of whom Mrs. Tate is the eldest. The other two are: Carrie, who resides with her father; and Ermie, now the wife of A. F. Prickett, a farmer of Ada county.

In 1918 Mrs. Tate erected a fine, modern, seven-room, two-story house on a seven-acre tract of land which is a part of the Gekeler homestead, and here she resides with her four sons: David Gekeler, born May 20, 1898; John P., born August 30, 1900; Philip W., born January 30, 1902; and W. Paul, February 8, 1904. The two eldest sons are now in college, the former being a student in the Oregon Agricultural College, while the latter is attending the University of Chicago, taking a pre-medical course. Both had joined the colors before the armistice was signed, being with the Cadet Corps of their respective educational institutions. All four of the sons have attended the Garfield school in South Boise, in which their mother was a pupil during her girlhood days and in which she was also a teacher for three years prior to her marriage. Mrs. Tate is an active member of the Second Presbyterian church of South Boise.

Mr. Tate was a most earnest Christian man, keenly interested in the moral progress of the community in which he lived and doing everything in his power to promote the upbuilding of Christian influences and extend the growth of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a most faithful follower. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his life was ever actuated by high and honorable principles. As he prospered in his undertakings he felt that he was simply the custodian to whom was entrusted the care of certain things and he used his "ten talents" wisely and well. He had the keenest sense of personal honor and everyone who knew him spoke of him in terms of the warmest regard. He was largely an ideal husband and father who found the greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of his family and regarded no personal sacrifice or effort on his part too great if it enhanced the interests of his wife and children.



David Gehlke



E. D. McHenry

George W. McKinlay



GEORGE W. MCKINLAY is the president of the Farmers Implement Company of Rexburg and his business connections place him in the front rank of the progressive and representative citizens of Madison county. Alert and enterprising, he is ready for any emergency and for any opportunity. He was born in Scotland, May 4, 1857, and is a son of Robert and Isabelle (Watson) McKinlay, who were also natives of the same country. The father worked there as a stationary engineer until 1875, when he came to the new world, making his way to Provo, Utah, where he continued in the same line of activity for two or three years. In 1884 he removed to Idaho and settled in Madison county, then Oneida county, filing on land near Teton. This he improved but later lost it. He was given a tract of land by his son, George W., and his remaining days were devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He passed away in Teton, December 24, 1899, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother is still living in Teton and has reached the notable old age of eighty-five years.

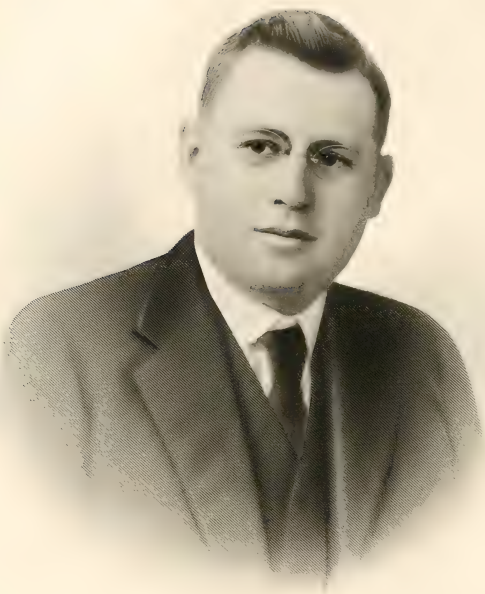
George W. McKinlay was reared and educated in Scotland and followed mining in his native country until 1874, when he too made the trip across the briny deep and began work in the Alta mining district south of Salt Lake, where he was employed in the mines for about eight years. In less than a year he had earned enough to bring his father, mother and nine children to the United States. He afterward followed railroading for two years and became a contractor in connection with the building of the Denver & Rio Grande in Utah. In 1884 he removed to what is now Madison county, Idaho, and filed on land near Teton, which he improved and which he has since owned. In 1913 he took up his abode in Rexburg, but in the meantime he had been engaged in sheep raising for ten years and had won a substantial measure of success through the sheep industry and through his farming operations. On taking up his abode in Rexburg he assisted in organizing the Farmers Implement Company, of which he was vice president during the first year. At the first annual meeting, however, he was elected to the presidency and has since served in that capacity. He has proven that he possesses

marked capability in commercial lines, just as he does along agricultural lines. He has closely studied the trade, keeps in touch with the market and with every improvement made in farm machinery and has supplied his patrons with the best that the leading implement manufacturing houses of the country afford. He is today the heaviest stockholder in the Farmers Implement Company, which is erecting a modern cement and brick building fifty-nine by one hundred and twenty-five feet on Main street, containing two stories and basement. The firm occupies all of the building and they have also established branch houses at St. Anthony, Newdale, Ashton and Teton, Idaho. The business therefore covers a very wide territory and the trade is constantly and steadily increasing, making this one of the foremost enterprises of the kind in the northwest.

On the 11th of November, 1879, Mr. McKinlay was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Barclay and to them were born ten children: Robert, who died in infancy; Jane, who is the wife of Frank Moss and resides at Teton, Idaho; Janet, the wife of I. S. Richmond, also a resident of Teton; William and Arthur, who are operating their father's farm; Oscar, who is manager of an elevator at Rexburg; Flossie, the wife of James McArthur, a resident of Wilford, Idaho; Laura, the wife of Chris Jensen, of Rexburg; Alma, who married Margaret Burch and is a farmer residing in Madison county; and Stella, who died in 1888, when but eight months old. The wife and mother passed away October 14, 1912, after a short illness, and on the 3d of March, 1915, Mr. McKinlay was again married, his second union being with Isabelle Archibald Rigg, who by her former marriage had four children: Mary, the wife of William Baugh; Emeline, at home; Marvilla, the wife of Charles L. Willard; and William, residing in Teton, Idaho.

In 1913 Mr. McKinlay built a fine home in Rexburg, which he is now occupying. He belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in which he is a high priest, and he has been in the bishopric of the Teton ward for several years. Politically he is a democrat and he has been prominent in political circles since coming to Idaho. His ability, his civic loyalty and his personal popularity make him a citizen whose influence is widely felt, and his aid and support are always given to every cause or project which he believes will prove of benefit to the community at large. He has been very prominently connected with the commercial, industrial and financial interests of his section of the state during his residence here and is numbered among the pioneer settlers of 1884. Throughout the interim he has occupied a position of prestige among the

men who have been active in directing public affairs and in developing the county to its present state of prosperity and progressiveness. He was one of the first canal builders of the Upper Snake river valley, helping to promote and build the Canyon Creek and Teton canals. He was also one of the promoters of the project of putting the flume across the Teton river, which carries the water of the Fall river to Teton. The cause of education has also found in him a stalwart champion and for sixteen years he was a most able member of the school board of Moody creek and did most valuable service for the children of the district. He was one of the promoters of the sheep industry of this section of the state and has been an officer of the Fremont Wool Growers Association for many years. His farming and stock raising interests were carried on most extensively and he has met with success in all of his undertakings. He was among the first to prove the value of dry lands and has been among the leaders in introducing improvements of all kinds in connection with the reclamation and development of this section of the state. He has acted as the adviser of Mr. Harris, manager of the Farmers Implement Company, and his sound judgment and keen sagacity have been important factors in the upbuilding of one of the leading business interests of this section. There is no phase of public life here, whether it has to do with industrial development, intellectual advancement or moral progress, that has not benefited by the efforts of George W. McKinlay. He possesses the sterling characteristics of a self-made man, and his dominant qualities have found scope in the opportunities offered in the growing western country. This combination has produced results which are most gratifying to the individual and to the community at large.



Wilson

Cloyd J. Wilson



LOYD J. WILSON is identified with financial interests of Cassia county as cashier of the Declo State Bank of Declo, which position he has occupied since April, 1918, and of which institution he is also one of the directors. His birth occurred at Commerce, Iowa, on the 2d of September, 1891, his parents being Jesse M. and Jennie (Doty) Wilson. The period of his boyhood and youth was passed in the state of his nativity and in the acquirement of his education he attended the schools of Portsmouth, Iowa, and also spent a year as a student in a commercial college at Council Bluffs. After putting aside his textbooks he secured a position as messenger boy in the First National Bank of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and later became teller and bookkeeper there. In January, 1913, he went to Afton, Wyoming, where he acted as assistant cashier of the Afton State Bank until 1915, when he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became assistant auditor of the farm loan and mortgage firm of Miller & Viele. In 1917 he returned to Afton, Wyoming, but the following year came to Idaho, locating at Burley, where he accepted the position of paying and receiving teller of the Bank of Commerce. In April, 1918, he was made cashier of the Declo State Bank at Declo and has since ably served in that capacity. The bank was organized in November, 1917, and the continued growth of the institution is attributable in no small measure to the efforts and enterprise of its popular and efficient cashier. Into other fields Mr. Wilson has also extended his activity, being now president of the Declo Printing Company. He likewise operates a farm of eighty acres near Declo and is widely recognized as a prosperous and representative citizen of Cassia county.

In 1915 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Roos, a native of Utah and a daughter of Carl and Emma (Merritt) Roos. They have become parents of two children, Virginia and William. Mr. Wilson gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Masons. His career is most commendable and the success which he has already attained augurs well for the future.



Alfred W. Reynolds

John R. Carpenter



JOHN R. CARPENTER lives at Eagle, Ada county. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. There is perhaps no resident of Idaho who has been more closely associated with pioneer events nor who has experienced greater hardships and privations in pioneer days than he. There is no phase of the state's development and upbuilding with which he is not familiar and he rejoices to see the point of progress to which Idaho has attained. Mr. Carpenter was born in the state of New York, between Schenectady and Albany, on the 26th of March, 1846, and in 1859 he crossed the plains with an ox team in company with his father, John Carpenter, who located in Scott's valley, Siskiyou county, California. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary S. Mallems, was a native of England and made the trip around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel to San Francisco, California, joining her husband at Yreka, that state, crossing the mountains by pack train from San Francisco. It was the intention of the father when he started for the west to go to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and all the money he had was thirty-five dollars. While en route, however, he changed his plans and returned to the Platte river, where he traded his horses for oxen and then went to California. When he was crossing the plains the Indians tried to induce him to trade his son, John R., for buffalo robes. The Indians were very hostile at that time and the wagon train preceding and the one following the train with which the Carpenters traveled suffered the loss of several of their party, who were killed by the red men. The train with which the Carpenters traveled, however, journeyed mostly by night and in that way evaded the Indians. However, much of their stock was stolen.

The winter of 1860 was spent by father and son in mining on Indian creek in Scott's valley. They then went down the south side of Scott's river and for two seasons engaged in ranching on the old Shores ranch, while in 1862 they removed to Auburn, Oregon, where they spent the winter in mining. While there residing their home was next to a saloon in which two men were killed by a Spaniard, who was afterward lynched and dragged by the neck for several

hundred yards, then hanged to a tree. In the spring of 1863 the Carpenter family came to Idaho, traveling by ox team to Idaho City but not by the route used at present. John R. Carpenter drove the third wagon of the first three ox teams that entered Idaho City, each wagon being drawn by four yoke of oxen. John R. Carpenter has seen as many as four dead men in the streets of Idaho City at one time. While there his father became ill of mountain fever and the son took the ox team and hauled logs and shakes to be used in erecting buildings in Idaho City. He made eight hundred dollars in this way in a month. In the fall of the same year he and his father started for Umatilla Landing, Oregon, in order to secure their supplies for the winter, carrying with them the eight hundred dollars which the son had earned. But when they were encamped for the night at Placerville, Idaho, they were set upon while they slept and robbed of five hundred dollars. During the mix-up John R. Carpenter tried to take a gun away from one of the robbers and was shot through the hand and wrist, so that two of his fingers are useless today from the wound. One of their party, Anderson by name, had nine hundred dollars fastened to his leg, and when the three robbers entered their sleeping tent with cocked guns and ordered the sleepers to throw up their hands, Anderson began to pull on his pants, his idea being to cover the money that was fastened to his leg. When again ordered to throw up his hands or be shot, he protested, saying: "You wouldn't shoot a man who is freezing to death, would you?" and continued to pull on his trousers before raising his hands. By so doing he saved all his money, while Mr. Carpenter's father saved several hundred by slipping one of his purses inside his underwear. The robbers were later lynched and John R. Carpenter of this review is one of the few men who knows where they were buried. The trees to which they were hanged are still standing today but are now dead.

John R. Carpenter, because of his wound, did not continue the journey to Oregon, but returned to his home in Idaho and almost bled to death before he could get medical attention. His father continued to Umatilla and returned with supplies to Idaho City. He later engaged in the livery business there and also in mining. About that time a fire broke out in the town and the household goods and supplies were taken as fast as possible to the creek and unloaded, and the wagons returned for more. While the wagons returned for the second load, the first loads were being stolen. One fellow attempted to get away with two hundred pounds of flour. Coming to a hill, he found it necessary to leave one hundred pounds at the

foot of the hill while he carried the other hundred to the top. When he again reached the foot of the hill, the flour which he had left there had disappeared, so he hurried to the top of the hill for the flour which he had there deposited and discovered that it had also been stolen.

Mr. Carpenter had a very narrow escape from the Indians while in Siskiyou county, California, an arrow passing between his legs and lodging in a tree. Such hairbreadth escapes rendered life on the frontier anything but monotonous, and not only were the settlers in constant danger but they also experienced many hardships and privations such as always feature in pioneer life. Flour was very scarce in Idaho in 1864. Two pack trains laden with flour were en route to Idaho City, but before they could reach their destination the flour was all sold at thirty-five dollars per sack. Mr. Carpenter has seen the streets of Idaho City so congested with teams that it was almost impossible to make one's way among them. In the fall of 1865 he and his father's family went to the old Saxon ranch, which his father purchased, and there they carried on farming until 1876, when the father sold the property and returned east to Pennsylvania, where he passed away in 1895. John R. Carpenter, however, worked for his father on the ranch for only two years and then drove stage for Mr. Mathews between Idaho City and Boise for one winter, during which time he hauled the first prisoners from Idaho City to the penitentiary in Boise. He next engaged in freighting from Boise to Idaho City and subsequently from Boise to Kelton, Utah. For two years he drove stage over the overland route for the Northwestern Stage Company, after which he engaged in packing and freighting. In 1882 he went to Wood River, Idaho, stocked the new stage route and built the stations for "Uncle" John Hailey. This road was between Goose Creek, Wood River and Mountain Home. Mr. Carpenter continued to work for Mr. Hailey for three years and is today one of his best friends. Mr. Carpenter was division agent for the road and was also assistant superintendent of all Mr. Hailey's stage routes. After the building of the railroads the stages were taken off all the routes except that from Idaho City and from Boise to Silver City, and later ran only from Nampa to Silver City. Mr. Carpenter was associated with all these routes. He also drove stage from Kuna to Boise and it was his privilege to drive the largest stage load of people, numbering twenty-two in all, that ever went into Silver City. This stage was drawn by six horses and Mr. Carpenter had practically but one hand to use in driving, as he never recovered from the wound sustained in his right hand. The horses had been

broken by Mr. Carpenter and John Hailey, the latter saying: "If we cannot handle them, we will make them know they have gotten into the wrong family." Mr. Carpenter was known as one of the best stage drivers in the United States. In 1878 he met Rube Robbins, chief of scouts for the government, in Boise, and was the first man hired by him for scout duty. He was afterward made messenger during the Bannock war and had several narrow and thrilling encounters with the Indians. He served in that capacity for about four months, when the trouble with the Indians was over, and during that time he always received the best of treatment for both himself and his horse from the United States army officers. On one occasion he started at midnight to carry a message to Colonel Wagner at French John's ferry on the Snake river. At daybreak, reaching the slope south of Caldwell, he saw a streak of dust in the river bottom and later learned that it was made by a man on horseback who had just escaped from the Indians. He reached the ferry simultaneously with this man. The ferryman, however, refused to ferry them across the river, saying that they would surely be killed were they to cross, as the Indians were numerous on the other side. So Mr. Carpenter and the man, Foster by name, continued up the near side of the river to the stage crossing. On the way Foster stopped to look at some Indian hieroglyphics, Mr. Carpenter waiting for him, and in the meantime he discovered some Indians on the sand bar in the river. Foster was prevented from deserting him by Mr. Carpenter's threat to shoot him should he attempt to do so. They proceeded on their way to the upper stage ferry, where soldiers were located who refused to go with Mr. Carpenter across the river, so he returned to Boise and reported that the soldiers were afraid to cross the river because of the Indians on the other side, whom they feared to attack. His report greatly incensed the military authorities at Boise and he was told that he was to be hanged for reporting falsely. Before this came to pass, however, his late companion, Foster, who had become separated from him, came into Boise and when interrogated by the military authorities corroborated Mr. Carpenter's report, so that nothing further was ever said about hanging.

Mr. Carpenter also did telegraph repair work for the government and in one instance, when ordered to cross the river and repair the wires, he on account of a presentiment of danger put it off until the next day. The stage driver, Billy Hemmingway, who made the trip that day and with whom Mr. Carpenter would have ridden had he not postponed the job, was killed by the Indians, as he was alone. Mr. Carpenter was sent with a message to Colonel Green, who was

located somewhere on Camas Prairie. He started in the early morning with a companion, who, however, refused to go farther than Mountain Home, so that Mr. Carpenter continued the trip alone, meeting a man from whom the Indians had taken his gun, coat and hat, near Dixie. This caused the former to change his route, so as to avoid the neighborhood of Dixie. He saw a large number of Indians but by clever maneuvering avoided them, and he met friends who were after the Indians, but he continued on his way alone and at the end of two days and a night, during which he had nothing to eat but hardtack, he finally found the guards on the other side of Camas Prairie and delivered his message to Colonel Green, who was dumbfounded to learn that he had made his way through that portion of the country, for the Indians were most numerous there at the time. Mr. Carpenter was then sent back to Boise to report that Colonel Green had gone out after the Indians.

For two months succeeding these Indian troubles he rambled around, enjoying the hospitality extended to him by his friends on account of the glory he had attained by his work as scout and messenger. It was after this Indian warfare that he went to the Wood river for Mr. Hailey. In 1895 he bought his present place of ninety acres, of which he platted and sold fifteen acres for the town of Eagle, of which he was one of the two founders. He donated to the Odd Fellows the property on which they erected their headquarters and he has been closely associated with the development and upbuilding of the town.

In 1891 Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Mary Stierman, of Mariposa county, California, a daughter of William Stierman, who went to that state in 1848. Her mother, who prior to her marriage was Annie Otten, came to the United States from Hanover, Germany, in 1858 and was married in 1860. She died in Idaho in 1876 and Mr. Stierman passed away in Ohio in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of six children: J. R., twenty-seven years of age, who has recently returned from overseas service in the great European war in France and Germany; Mayme E., at home; Anna M., at home; Willey W., eighteen years of age; Henry L., aged sixteen, now attending high school; and Leona Dell, also in school. Such in brief is the record of John R. Carpenter, who has always led a clean life and is at present strong, healthy and erect, appearing a man much younger than his years, for he has now passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey. His entire course in every relation has commended him to the confidence and goodwill of his associates and all with whom he has been brought in contact.



Jeno O. Eastman

Jess O. Eastman



JESS O. EASTMAN, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Buhl, Idaho, was born at Harvard, Illinois, February 4, 1888, and is a son of Otis and Harriet Eastman. He was a resident of Illinois through the period of his boyhood and youth pursuing his education in the public schools of that state, and on reaching his majority he sought the opportunities of the west, making his way to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he entered the employ of the Idaho Department Store. There he continued till 1911, when he came to Buhl and for a time with Charles J. Kalina was in the clothing and men's furnishing goods business on Broadway where the office of the power company now stands. In 1913 he purchased his partner's interest in the business and continued to conduct the store alone till 1915, when he sold to Sarlat Brothers and assumed the management of the men's department of a general store known as the Golden Rule. He continued in that position for three and one-half years and in 1919 he opened a real estate office in the Citizens State Bank building. He handles both real estate and loans and is agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

In 1911 Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Harriette Crumb, a native of Harvard, Illinois, and a daughter of Herbert D. and Mary Crumb, her father being president of the Harvard State Bank. To Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have been born two children, Elizabeth C. and Patricia M.

In politics Mr. Eastman is a republican and an active worker in the party, handling the western campaign for this section of the country, and he has been since 1914 a member of the republican county central committee. He has served as a member of the city council of Buhl and is a member of all branches of the Masonic lodge, including the Mystic Shrine; also of the Elks.

In 1911 Mr. Eastman inaugurated a movement for a free municipal swimming pool in the City Park and is directly responsible for the success of this very popular resort. He has always taken a very active part in the progress and development of Buhl and community. In January, 1919, he was elected president of the Buhl

Business Men's Association, which through his efforts and suggestions was reorganized as the Buhl Chamber of Commerce and is now one of the strongest commercial organizations in the state. Mr. Eastman is now serving his second term as president. In 1919 he organized the Buhl Improvement Corporation, Ltd., which corporation purchased the unplatted portion of the Buhl townsite, and was elected chairman of the board of directors. The purpose of the corporation is to plat lands, build homes, etc.





J. W. Zoume

James Whitmer Tanner



JAMES WHITMER TANNER, now deceased, was a man of much influence in Twin Falls county. He was engaged in newspaper publication at Filer and was a prominent figure in political circles in that section of the state. His birth occurred at Nevada, Iowa, December 29, 1858, his father being Joseph Tanner. His boyhood days were passed at the place of his nativity and his education was acquired in the public schools there. He afterward took up the printer's trade, which he followed in Iowa until 1880 and then removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he worked on the St. Joseph Gazette. Later he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he spent five years as foreman of the Atchison Patriot. In 1885 he became a resident of Omaha and secured a position on the Omaha World. Subsequently he edited the Fullerton Post, published at Fullerton, Nance county, Nebraska, remaining in charge of that paper for twenty-eight years. His various newspaper connections made him widely known in journalistic circles and he exercised considerable influence over public thought and opinion in the different states in which he lived. He was a clear and trenchant writer, bringing vividly to the minds of his readers the points which he wished to emphasize, and his writings were often most logical and forceful. In 1899 he was elected to the Nebraska legislature and made so acceptable a record during his first term's service that he was reelected and became connected with much constructive legislation passed during the two terms of his connection with the general assembly of that state.

On the 4th of March, 1910, Mr. Tanner came to Idaho, settling at Filer, where he began the publication of the Filer Journal. He soon made for himself a creditable place as a representative of journalism in the northwest, nor did he confine his efforts alone to this line. He was the owner of considerable valuable real estate, building a brick block and also the Gem theatre of Filer, together with a number of houses.

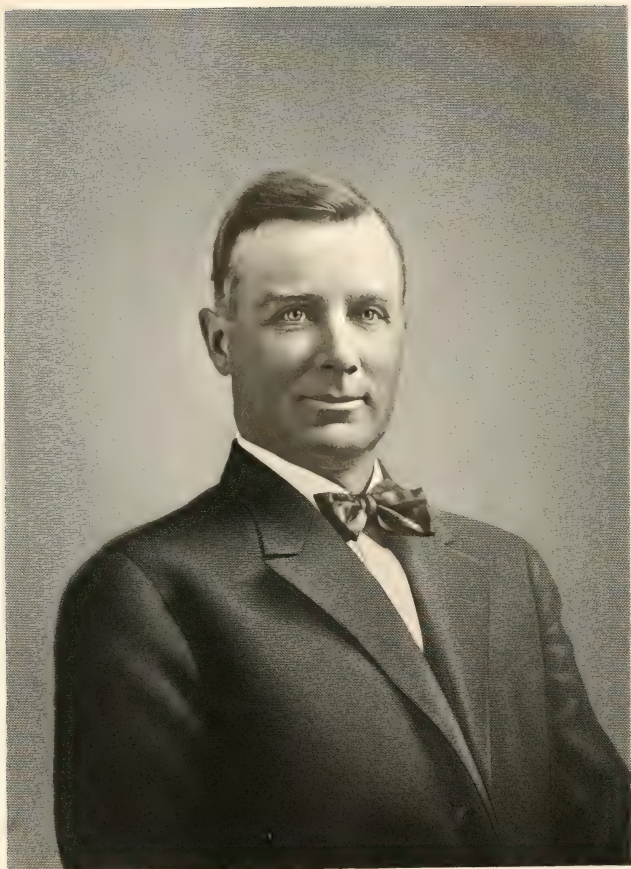
In 1885 Mr. Tanner was united in marriage to Miss Millie Grace Cook, a native of Afton, Iowa, and a daughter of Noah R. and Lavina (Hosea) Cook. Her father was a lawyer of Iowa who

on leaving that state removed to Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession until his death. The mother long survived and passed away in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner reared an adopted son, Theodore L., who with his mother now occupies a beautiful home in Filer. The death of Mr. Tanner occurred on the 11th of February, 1918, when he had reached the age of fifty-nine years. He was a democrat in his political views. While residing in Nebraska, Mr. Tanner had filled the office of mayor of his town as well as that of legislator and he also held several local offices in Idaho. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Tribe of Ben Hur and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. He was a progressive business man, a loyal citizen, a faithful friend and a devoted husband and father, and his many sterling traits of character endeared him to all who knew him and have caused his memory to be enshrined in the hearts of those who were his close associates. He always held to high ideals and he not only left to his family a very comfortable competence but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.





Mrs. W. J. Turner



O. F. Elcott

O. F. Short



F. SHORT, a farmer and orchardist of Ada county, living near Eagle, has so directed his energies and his activities as to win a very substantial measure of success, indicated in the beautiful home that he occupies—one of the most attractive places in his section of the state. Mr. Short was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, August 7, 1866, a son of O. F. and Celia C. (Catlin) Short. The father removed to Kansas in early manhood and there established and published the Atchison Champion. He was also a government surveyor and surveyed nearly the entire state of Kansas, being active in that work from the '50s until 1874, when he was killed by Indians about forty miles south of Fort Dodge. In the surveying party were Mr. Short, his son, D. T., Allen Shaw and his father, John Hay Kuchler and another man, all of whom were massacred by the Indians. General Miles captured the murderers and they were all kept at Leavenworth, Kansas, for a year and then sent to St. Augustine, Florida. Finally they were brought back and released at Omaha, Nebraska, on promise of good behavior, but they immediately began depredations again and were never punished for their crimes. Many of them are living today on the Rosebud reservation in Montana, where General Custer was killed. The mother of O. F. Short of this review died in 1912, at Grand Junction, Colorado. Fannie Kelly, the famous white queen of the Sioux Indians, who was captured as a child by the red men, interceded with the Indians for Mrs. Short following the massacre of her husband and obtained from the Indians five thousand dollars for her.

O. F. Short of this review came to Idaho with his uncle, Truman C. Catlin, who in time was known as one of the most prominent stockmen of the state. Mr. Short worked for his uncle, riding the range and driving cattle from Idaho to Omaha, Nebraska. He was also employed on his uncle's ranch in Montana, handling cattle. In 1887, however, he returned to Kansas and was there married to Miss Florence Smith, a sister of Mrs. Truman C. Catlin. They were children together on Eagle Island in Idaho and Mr. Short fondly cherishes the memory of Mrs. Catlin as the person who reared himself and his wife.

In 1889 Mr. and Mrs. Short came to Idaho and took charge of the farm of T. C. Catlin, comprising four hundred and forty acres near Eagle. Of this property Mr. Short afterward purchased three hundred and twenty acres but has since sold all of the place save fifty-five acres, upon which he now resides. Of this thirty acres is planted to prunes and his is one of the finest prune orchards of the state. The remainder of his land is devoted to general farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Short have been born two children. Margaret, who is now the wife of A. E. Boyd, of Boise, is the mother of four children: Alvin; James and Francis, twins; and Florence Grace. Oliver Francis Short, Jr., the second child, married Ada Bays. On August 30, 1919, he met an accidental death, leaving a wife and one child, Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Short are now most pleasantly situated in life. They have erected upon their farm one of the beautiful homes of Idaho—a fine residence built entirely of cobblestones in attractive architectural design. The living room is beamed in old mission style and the house is modern throughout. It contains fifteen rooms, with large windows and broad porches, with a wide lawn, surrounding it, and its furnishings indicate the cultured taste of the owners. Mr. and Mrs. Short well deserve the prosperity that has come to them as the reward of his business enterprise and progressiveness.





H. M. Evans

John M. Evans



JOHN M. EVANS, deceased, a broad-minded business man and citizen of marked initiative whose labors constituted an important element in the development and growth of the district in which he lived, as well as a source of individual success, came to Idaho from Illinois, his birth having occurred at Woburn, Bond county, May 7, 1862. His father, Morris Jones Evans, was a native of Indiana and when a youth of seventeen years accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois where he afterward engaged in buying stock and in farming. During the period of the Civil war he purchased horses for the government. He was of English lineage. His father, Edward Evans, was a native of Wales. He lived in Indiana for some years and afterward removed to Illinois, where he and his wife spent their last days. The mother of John M. Evans was prior to her marriage Artimissa Jette, of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jones Evans were born two children, the daughter being Mary E., who became the wife of Sephus Elam, and after his death married Robert Glenn, by whom she had one child, Evert. It was in the year 1881 that Morris Jones Evans removed with his family to South Dakota, first settling at Aberdeen and later going west to the unsurveyed country near Ipswich, where they exercised their homestead, preemption and tree claim rights to the extent of each securing four hundred and eighty acres of land.

John M. Evans had been reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors incident to the cultivation and development of the fields, and after the removal to South Dakota he with the others became owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land. On the 13th of December, 1885, he married Clara S. Houghton, a native of Lyons, Walworth county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Stephen and Anna (Randall) Houghton. Her father was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, November 18, 1803, and in 1840 went to Wisconsin, where he secured a homestead, devoting his remaining days to its cultivation and improvement. He there passed away April 14, 1864. His wife, a native of Boston Spa, New York, went to Wisconsin with her parents in 1844 and there on the 5th of January, 1847, became the wife of Mr. Houghton. They had a

family of six children: George, Maria L., Albert, Lou A., Edgar and Clara S. The ancestry of the Houghton family is traced back to James and Henry Houghton, who came to the United States from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut, Henry becoming the founder of the branch of the family to which Mrs. Evans belongs. In young womanhood Mrs. Evans and her sister Lou went to South Dakota, where the latter acted as housekeeper for their brothers, while Clara S. Houghton engaged in teaching school until the time of her marriage to John M. Evans.

Following the marriage Mr. Evans engaged in buying and selling cattle and in farming for thirteen years, his wife proving a most able assistant to him. He then left South Dakota for Grass Valley, Oregon, where he arrived on the 21st of June, 1895. His means were exhausted by the time he reached his destination and for the first time in his life he found it necessary to work for someone else. He received but twenty dollars per month for his labor and there was only one person in that section who could afford to pay even that sum. Mr. Evans was joined by his wife about a month after he reached Oregon. She arrived at Grants at two o'clock in the morning and the wind was blowing such a gale and the dust was so dense that it was impossible to cross the road. At eight in the morning she accompanied her husband across the prairie sand a distance of forty-five miles, where he had already located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres and had there built a cabin. Their capital was just one hundred and seventy-three dollars and all around them was a desolate country. They at that time had two children. Mr. Evans had dug a well, but unfortunately it went dry, leaving them without water. Previous to this time Mr. Evans had had an opportunity of buying thirteen yearlings, a cow and a calf and a hog. He asked his wife if she could care for the stock while he worked for the twenty dollars per month previously referred to, and when the well went dry she found it necessary to ride a distance of more than five miles and draw water from wells with a rope. She took one of the children behind her on the horse and in order to get water had to lower her boy, Emmett, down to the bottom of the well that he might dip up the last drop of water which it was possible to get. Her labor, however, saved the stock, which in time were fattened and sold by Mr. Evans. At night she would drive the cattle behind the cabin and watch them until they laid down for the night. When dawn broke, she arose, cooked breakfast and was away after the cattle to keep them from straying. When three years

had passed Mr. and Mrs. Evans sold their place in Oregon and by that time had not only a thousand dollars in gold but also a fine team, a covered wagon and two ponies for the boys. Thus equipped they started for Idaho. They had driven their cattle to The Dalles, Oregon, where they received their money in gold. They were shadowed night and day from the time they left The Dalles until they reached Notus, Idaho. There were a number of cattle rustlers who delegated one of their party to accompany Mr. Evans and his family to Idaho as a friend who wanted to see the state, and the only way the family escaped being robbed and probably murdered, was by convincing this man that they had left their money in the bank at The Dalles. The coin, however, was in a trunk on their wagon. They experienced great difficulty in driving their cattle to The Dalles and on going through the Deschutes canyon the roads were so bad that one of the cows fell off the grade and rolled two hundred feet down an embankment, from which position it was rescued after two hours of strenuous effort. Mrs. Evans saved the whole herd from stampeding by throwing rocks at them when on one of these grades and on that occasion she would probably have been trampled to death had the cattle stampeded. It was on one such grade that the horses took fright at a large white rock in the river and were checked in their mad run with great difficulty.

On the 6th of July, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their children reached Notus, Idaho, and rented the ranch belonging to his brother-in-law, R. E. Glenn. Mr. Evans' father, who was then an invalid, also became a member of their household and remained with them until his death. On the 9th of February, 1900, the Evans family took up their abode upon their present place of one hundred and thirty acres. Here Mr. Evans built a fine home and carried on general farming and also bought and fattened cattle for the market. When he took over this land it was enclosed with just two wires for a fence and the sod was unbroken, but he converted it into a most valuable and attractive place. Moreover, he not only successfully conducted important business interests but did much to develop and improve the region in which he lived. He was one of the three men most active in promoting the Enterprise school district No. 12 and bringing about the building of the schoolhouse, which later was found too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, and he put up a hard fight for the erection of the present school building, which is one of the finest in the state. Mr. Evans likewise built a mile and three quarters of road west from Eagle for half price. In this he was assisted by the farmers, who

charged only two dollars and a half per day for themselves and their teams. This was accomplished while Mr. Evans was serving as road commissioner. Ever an untiring worker for clean morals, it was through his efforts that Eagle was made one of the cleanest towns morally in the state.

With the material development of the community Mr. Evans was also actively associated. He was the pioneer in the cattle feeding industry in the Boise valley. He began feeding cattle in 1904, when hay was selling at three dollars per ton. He met with a great deal of opposition from the sheepmen, who practically had things their own way up to that time, but he was successful in this enterprise and became prominent in the cattle-feeding industry, which was the beginning of the Boise Valley Packing Company. He was connected with Frank Gardner in establishing the Bank of Eagle, of which he became a stockholder. He also promoted the Eagle Creamery, now the Eagle Cheese Factory, and was instrumental in organizing the Boise Valley Packing Company, under United States inspection and now turning out some of the best products in their line in the state. The enterprise has assumed extensive proportions and has been a most valuable adjunct to the business interests of the valley. The company was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, all of its stockholders being landowners of this part of the state. They began the curing and packing of meat, purchasing from the farmers on an average of one hundred hogs each week and beef in proportionate quantity. This stock was killed and packed by the company and found a ready market, so that the business of the company rapidly increased and the industry became a boon to the stock raisers of Ada county. The plant has been developed along the most progressive and complete lines, with every modern facility for the conduct of the business, and the products placed upon the market are equal to any. Mr. Evans was the largest stockholder in the business at the time of his death, which occurred September 7, 1916, and he was also the president of the company. Another feature of his public-spirited devotion to Ada county was found in his intercession with Senator Borah at Washington that the postoffice and rural route headquarters should be maintained at Eagle instead of being transferred to Star.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans became the parents of three sons. Emmett A., thirty-two years of age, a prominent farmer and cattle man, is the president of the Boise Valley Packing Company and one of its largest stockholders. Stephen E., who died at the age of twenty-

eight years, left a widow and one child, Ruth. John C. H., seventeen years of age, is living with his mother.

The death of Mr. Evans was the occasion of the most deep and widespread regret. He was killed in a collision of the interurban cars with his automobile at Yost station, living but five hours after the accident occurred. His remains were interred in Morris Hill cemetery at Boise and the high regard in which he was uniformly held was indicated in his funeral, which was one of the largest ever held in the capital city. In politics he was always an earnest republican and had been approached by both parties as a candidate for governor but had steadily refused. He fought untiringly for clean politics but never sought or desired office, yet there was no position within the gift of his fellow townsmen in Idaho that he could not have had for the asking. Throughout Idaho he is spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purpose, so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it became an integral part of the history of Ada county and of the annals of the state. In no sense a man in public life, he nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence on the place of his residence—in business life as a promoter of extensive, industrial, commercial and agricultural interests; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality; and in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good as well as by his comprehensive understanding of the questions affecting state and national welfare. It is the enterprise and character of the citizen that enrich and ennoble the commonwealth, and this the life of Mr. Evans did for Idaho. His career was marked by the achievement of honorable purposes and the accomplishment of important projects for the benefit of the commonwealth as well as for the promotion of his individual fortunes.



Yours Truly
E. A. Peasley.

Edwin H. Peasley



EDWIN H. PEASLEY, founder, president and general manager of the Peasley Transfer & Storage Company of Boise, was born in this city at the corner of Tenth and Main streets, on the site of the present Overland National Bank, his natal day being July 28, 1867. He is therefore among the oldest of the native sons of the capital and there is no phase of the city's development and progress with which he is not thoroughly familiar. As an honored pioneer and a representative and successful business man therefore he well deserves mention in this volume. He is the only living child of the late S. L. Peasley, who was an expert adz-man and ship carpenter. The father was born in the state of Maine and while living on the Atlantic coast learned the shipbuilding trade. About the close of the Civil war and during the gold excitement in the northwest he came to Idaho. He was married here in 1866 to Miss Mary Basil, who had removed to Boise from Iowa with her parents some time before. Mr. Peasley, who had learned shipbuilding in Maine and was an expert hewer and adz-man, hewed out with his own hands the logs out of which the Peasley home was built at the corner of Tenth and Main streets—the dwelling in which his son Edwin was born. The father afterward removed to San Francisco in order to follow his trade of shipbuilding there and in that city passed away when his son Edwin was still very young. There was one daughter in the family, Florence N., but her death occurred when she was eight years of age.

Four years of the boyhood of Edwin H. Peasley were passed in San Francisco and for six years he was a resident of Prairie City, Oregon. The remainder of his minority was spent in Idaho and for several years he lived in Caldwell, this state, in his late youth. He afterward spent a year and a half in Cassia county and obtained a good education and also valuable business experience by clerking in stores at Prairie City, Oregon, and at Caldwell and Conant, Idaho. The summer of 1886 saw him employed as a cowboy in Owyhee county and through that year he rode the range. In fact, he was practically raised in the saddle, riding from his earliest recollection. During the summer of 1888 and through the period

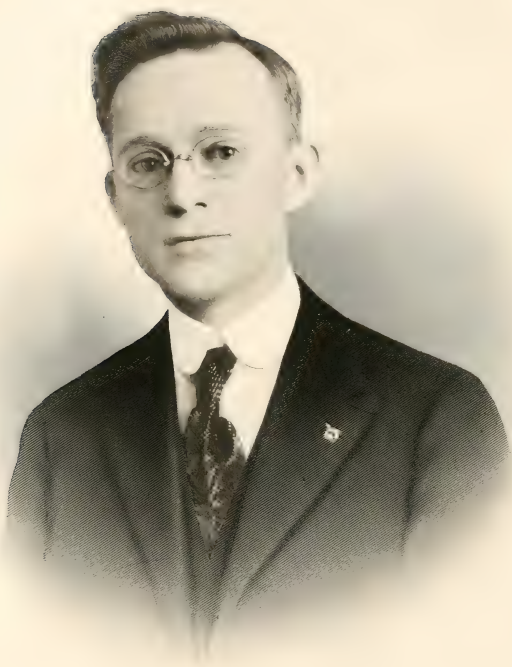
of the Silver mountain gold excitement he prospected near that region and in the Sea Foam district. During the winter of 1888-9 he was employed on the Oregon Short Line at Shoshone but in the spring of 1889 returned to his native city and in 1890 engaged in the transfer business, which has since claimed his time, attention and energy. He ultimately became the founder, president and general manager of the Peasley Transfer & Storage Company and in this connection has built up a business of large proportions. It was on the 2d of May, 1910, that the company was organized and incorporated and Mr. Peasley has since retained his present official connection therewith and is the owner of two-thirds of the stock of the company. No firm name in Boise is more familiar to its citizens by reason of the long period in which the business has existed and also by reason of the enterprising and straightforward business methods, which have won to the concern a most extensive patronage. The main office is located at the corner of Ninth and Grove streets, and the company has four large warehouses in the city used for storage purposes. They conduct a general transfer business in Boise and vicinity, doing contract hauling, packing, storing, shipping and forwarding. The business today has become the largest of the kind in the state and is the visible expression of the energy and efforts of Mr. Peasley. The Peasley Transfer & Storage Company has membership in the American Chain of Warehouses, Inc., and the Illinois Warehousemen's Association. Business in Boise is carried on at No. 415 South Eighth street, in a three-story brick building owned by Mr. Peasley and also built by him. The company acts as distributing and forwarding agents for over one hundred mercantile and manufacturing concerns throughout the United States, including Proctor & Gamble, the Sears-Roebuck Company, Montgomery Ward & Company and W. K. Kellogg Company together with other extensive and important corporations. Large quantities of the goods of these firms and scores of others are stored in the Peasley warehouses in Boise, ready to be forwarded to the retail dealers all over southern Idaho and portions of Oregon and Utah. The company operates a large number of motor trucks, together with horse and mule teams on the streets of Boise, and the continued growth of the business has placed it in the front rank of enterprises of this character in the state.

On the 27th of December, 1891, Mr. Peasley was married in Boise to Miss Henrietta Butler, a native of the Boise valley, and they have become parents of two daughters, Sophia E. and Henrietta M., who are graduates of the Boise high school and are at

home. The younger daughter is continuing her education in the University of Idaho at Moscow.

Mr. Peasley belongs to the Boise Commercial Club, of which he was formerly treasurer. For several years he was a member of the state fair board and served as its secretary for one year. His activities are broad and varied, touching the general interests of society and having to do with many concerns which have been tangible assets in the upbuilding and development of this section of the state. He is an Elk and an Odd Fellow and is now past noble grand of the latter. He is likewise a member of the Ada County Defense League. In politics he is a republican and for two years held the office of city treasurer of Boise, being the only man elected on the ticket on which he ran, which was known as the citizens' ticket. His election was certainly an indication of his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him. He has never been a politician, however, in the sense of office seeking but has always preferred to devote his thought and attention to business affairs, and he was formerly a director of the Bank of Commerce. His wife is a past grand of the Rebekahs and is prominent in the Maccabees and Women of Woodcraft. They are well known, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they have been associated, and the adaptability and resourcefulness of Mr. Peasley are indicated in his business successes.



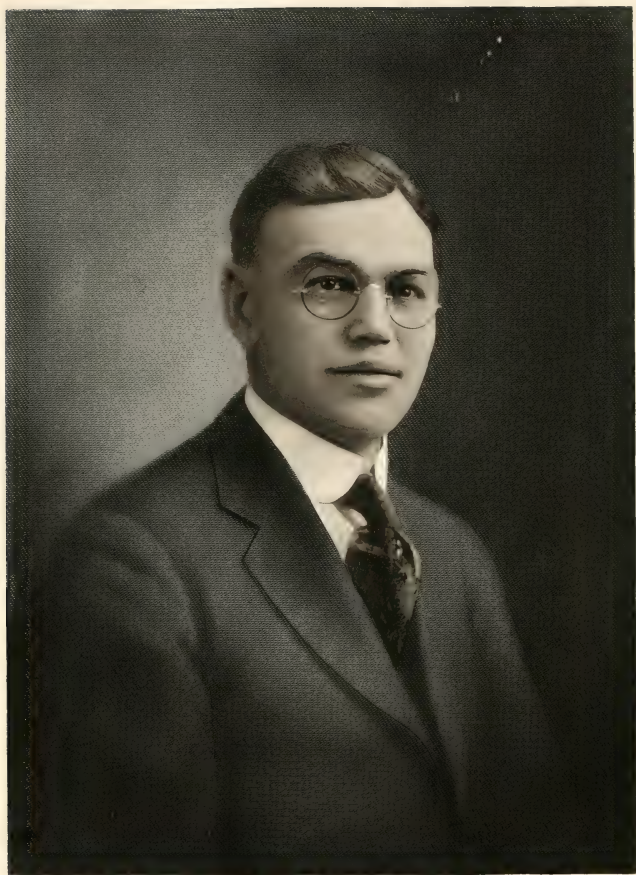


Mr. Roper

William Roper



WILLIAM ROPER, president of the Roper Clothing Company of Burley, is a native Missourian, having been born in Dallas county in 1883. He attended the rural schools in Missouri and later the South West Baptist College. He spent two years in the Springfield Normal and Business College and then resolved to learn the mercantile business. He was employed for seven years by the Schwab Brothers Clothing Company of Springfield but young Roper was very ambitious and realizing the limited opportunities in the middle west and having fond visions of owning a store of his own decided to try the west. Coming to Boise in 1911, he secured employment with the Alexander Clothing Company, where he stayed for six months. In 1912 he came to Burley and with I. E. Masters opened a small clothing store known as the Roper & Masters' Store. A year and a half later the name was changed to the Roper, Tomlinson Company, and in 1914 they purchased a store in Rupert, Idaho. On July 1, 1917, the Roper, Tomlinson Company was dissolved, Mr. Roper taking the men's clothing store in Burley and the store at Rupert, while Mr. Tomlinson took the ladies' ready to wear and dry goods department of Burley. However, on January 1, 1920, Mr. Roper purchased from Mr. Tomlinson this store, making it a part of the Roper Clothing Company's stores. Thus, the Roper Clothing Company has grown from a very small store in 1912 to the largest and most attractive of its kind in southern Idaho, now employing from thirty-six to forty people.



W. B. Spacker

Chester B. Walker



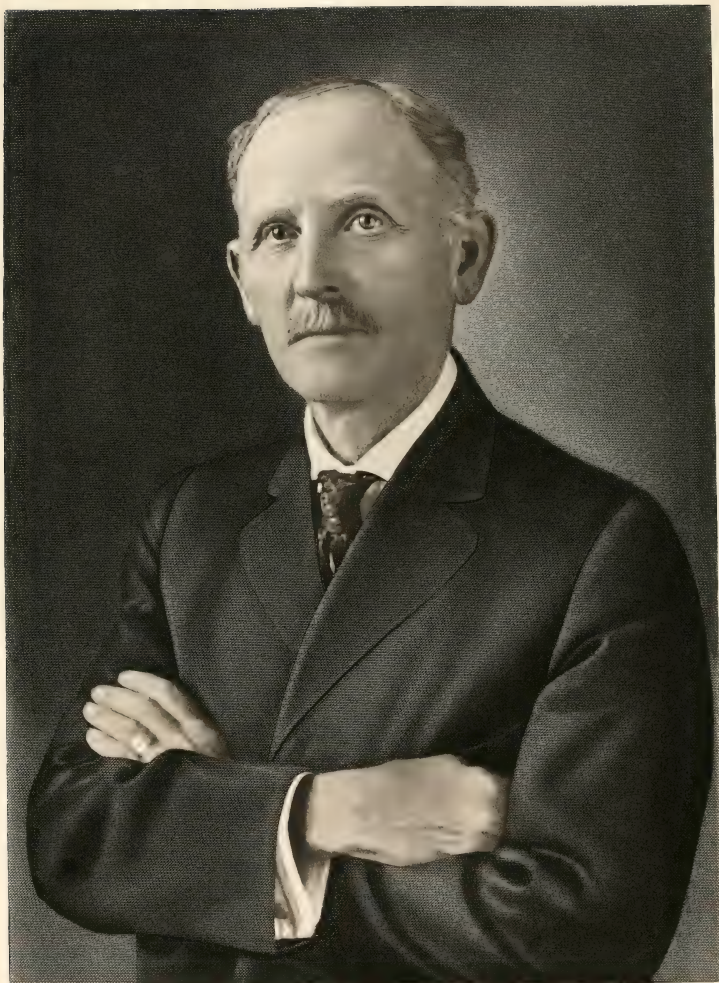
HESTER B. WALKER, vice president and manager of the First National Bank of Driggs, was born in Salt Lake City, May 17, 1884, and is a son of W. A. and Lavina (Harper) Walker. He was brought to Idaho during his infancy, his father homesteading a half section fifteen miles north of Idaho Falls. The son afterward attended the district schools and still later became a student in Ricks College at Rexburg. When not in the schoolroom he assisted in the development of the home farm, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the duties and labors connected with the cultivation of the fields. When twenty years of age he proved up on a homestead located on the Rexburg bench and later entered the commercial world, with which he became identified in 1906, being employed by Miller Brothers, wholesale millers and dealers in flour, hay and grain at Rexburg. He remained with them for a year as manager and then entered the employ of the St. Anthony Building & Manufacturing Company, with which he continued as head book-keeper for three years. Subsequently he spent a year as manager of the St. Anthony Milling & Elevator Company, owned by J. K. Mullen of Denver.

Mr. Walker next became associated with Guy E. Bowerman, of St. Anthony, Idaho, in the banking business and in the spring of 1912 accepted the cashiership of the Driggs State Bank of Driggs, Idaho. In the fall of the same year this bank was nationalized and has since been known as the First National Bank of Driggs. At the present writing Mr. Walker is the vice president and manager and the success of the institution is due in no inconsiderable measure to his efforts, business ability and keen sagacity. In the fall of 1917 he organized the Farmers State Bank of Teton and is now its president. In 1919 he organized the Intermountain Live Stock & Loan Company and is its manager and a member of the board of directors. This company is now carrying a quarter of a million dollars in loans and its business is steadily increasing. Mr. Walker has always been interested in cattle and sheep raising and has many farm and range properties in this part of the state. He is at all times a most progressive and enterprising business man who attacks everything with

a contagious enthusiasm and accomplishes what he undertakes. He designed the present bank building of Driggs, which is a beautiful modern brick structure, the second floor of which serves as the courthouse for Teton county.

On the 2d of September, 1906, in Salt Lake City, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Ada Wilson, daughter of Thomas R. and Susie M. Wilson, of that city. They have become parents of six children: Helen; Rita; Emerson, who has passed away; Rodney; Florence; and Louise.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Mr. Walker filled a mission for two and a half years in Kansas City and vicinity. In his political views Mr. Walker is a republican and for two terms he served as mayor of Driggs, his administration resulting in the development of many plans for the improvement and upbuilding of the city—plans which were brought to a successful conclusion. He is a member of the board of education and during the past four years has been the leading spirit in a movement that has resulted in the erection of a large modern school building, one of the best built in the state in a town of equal size and thoroughly equipped according to modern educational ideals. On the 18th of December, 1919, he was appointed commissioner of finance of the state of Idaho, succeeding Hon. Guy E. Bowers of St. Anthony. His public service has always been of a character most beneficial to the state, while in business life he has displayed those qualities which bring success and his example should encourage and inspire others, showing what can be accomplished through individual effort and determination.



J. H. Hall

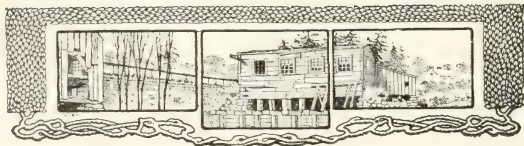
John W. Hall



JOHN H. HALL became a leading, successful and representative farmer of Ada county, living near Eagle. He was born near Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1860 and there acquired his early education. When twenty-one years of age he arrived in Idaho and while en route was employed for a time in the mines of Colorado. He made the latter part of his journey to Idaho on foot, walking from the eastern portion of the state to Boise. He turned his attention to farming in the Boise valley and in 1894 purchased the site of the present family home, then known as the Willis place. It was all covered with sagebrush, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvement made upon the land. It was necessary to clear the tract of brush, and Mr. Hall not only performed that task upon his own place but also grubbed sagebrush from the farm of Mr. Willis in order to help pay for the land which he had purchased from Mr. Willis. At that period there were only three or four farms between Eagle and Boise. Mr. Hall's property comprised forty acres, eleven of which has been planted to prunes, while the remainder is devoted to the raising of hay and grain. There is now a fine residence upon the farm and all modern equipments and conveniences, and the place stands as a monument to the efforts and energy of the former owner. Mr. Hall also became connected with the commercial interests of Eagle as one of the owners of the store which is now conducted by Diehl & Mace. He was associated therewith in 1914.

In 1889 Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Gladys C. Smith, a native of Iowa, who passed away on the 3d of September, 1913, while the death of Mr. Hall occurred on the 7th of February, 1919. They were the parents of three children, of whom one daughter died in infancy. The others are Fay W. and Grace, the latter a teacher in the schools of Eagle and also acting as housekeeper for her brother upon the home farm, which is located but a short distance from the town of Eagle on the main road between Caldwell and Boise. The son, Fay W. Hall, enlisted for service in the United States army on the 9th of August, 1918, and was in Camp Fremont, California, for three months and afterward at Camp Mills, New

York, for a month. He then went to Camp Stewart, Newport News, Virginia, and was aboard the boat, ready to embark for France when the armistice was signed, being a member of the Twelfth Infantry Machine Gun Company. He is now giving his attention to the farm work which he is carefully and systematically conducting, winning substantial success in the conduct of his affairs.





S. Maple

Lewis J. Magee



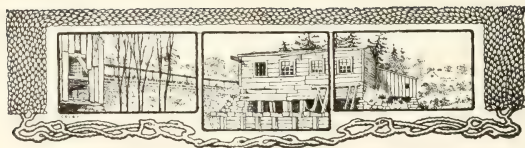
LEWIS J. MAGEE, secretary of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association and a resident of Caldwell, was born in Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, October 23, 1868, his parents being John L. and Nancy A. (Thorp) Magee. The father was also a native of Davis county, Iowa, while the former was born in Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 12th day of February, 1840. During his early life John L. Magee engaged in teaching school and later took up the occupation of farming in Iowa. In 1898 he removed to California and now makes his home at San Jose, where he is living retired from active business. He served during the Civil war as a member of an Iowa regiment, and his patriotism has ever been of a lofty character. His wife passed away in 1902.

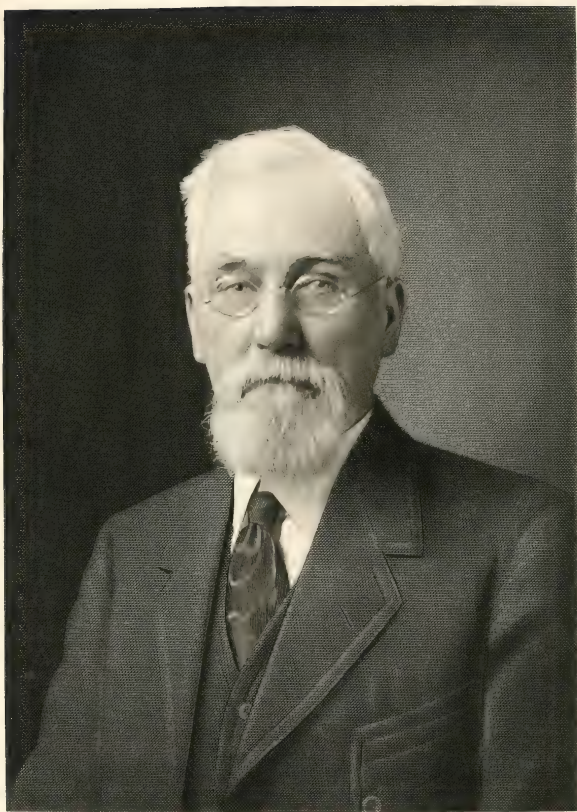
Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Lewis J. Magee attended the common and high schools of Bloomfield, Iowa, and later entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He next pursued a business course at Burlington, Iowa, which he completed in 1892, and then returned to Nebraska, where he engaged in teaching for about eight years. In 1901 he came to Caldwell and took up farming, which he followed continuously until 1917, when he rented his land and became secretary of the Boise-Payette Water Users Association, in which capacity he represents the farmers and other users of the water supply. He is also one of the eleven members of the board of directors of the association.

In 1892 Mr. Magee was united in marriage to Miss Mina Price, of Essex county, Ontario, Canada, and they have become the parents of four children: Wallace J., who is engaged in farming near Caldwell; Kenneth L., who was a member of the artillery, stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington; and Doris R. and Rosalie E., who are pupils in the Caldwell schools.

Mr. Magee gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and in 1915 was a member of the state legislature from Canyon county. He is interested in all that has to do with the welfare and up-building of his state and has been the supporter of many movements looking to the general good. His religious faith is that of the Baptist

church and its teachings guide him in all the relations of life. For recreation he turns to hunting and fishing, but he is a man who finds keen pleasure in his work, deriving from it the joy which comes from the accomplishment of a well defined purpose.





M. C. Smith

Madison C. Smith



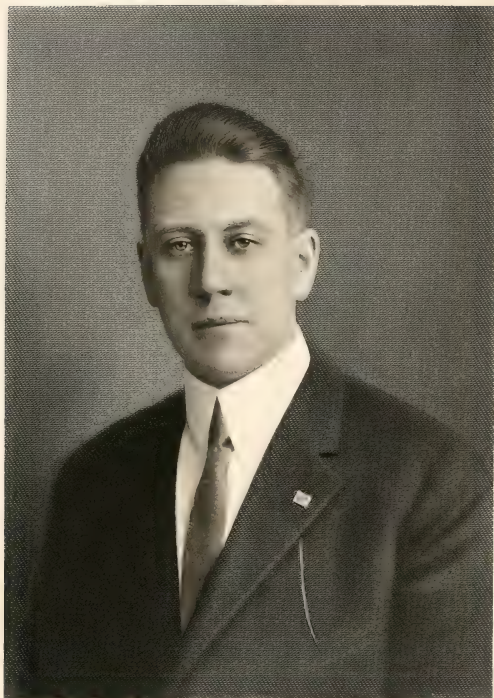
ADISON C. SMITH, of Boise, numbered among the pioneers of the northwest, has passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. His career has been fraught with many hardships and privations incident to the settlement of the frontier but has also been brightened by the opportunities of a new country awaiting the developing hand of the progressive citizen. These opportunities Mr. Smith has fully utilized and in the course of years has won a fair measure of success.

He was born in the old town of Richmond, in Ray county, Missouri, March 15, 1839, a son of Daniel and Emily (Ringo) Smith, who were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively. Of their four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom are yet living, Madison was the second in order of birth. He had reached the age of twelve years when in 1851 the family bade adieu to their old Missouri home and started over the Oregon trail for the Willamette valley. The trip entailed the usual difficulties and hardships while en route, but eventually the family established their home upon a ranch and began the development of the fields in preparation for a life of agricultural activity there. The father, however, fell a victim to Indian hostility in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 and thus the children had to take up the burden of family affairs and responsibilities, Madison C. Smith being at that time a youth of seventeen years. Upon him devolved the care of his mother and the younger children of the family and he manfully met the responsibilities until his mother was again married.

Mr. Smith's identification with Boise dates from 1864, in which year he came to Idaho, traveling with a pack train. For some time he was in the employ of others and during the early years when every settlement in the northwest sold liquors, which were regarded as much a staple commodity as groceries, he engaged in the liquor business but after a few years retired from that field of business. He has lived to witness great changes in Boise and the state. The capital city was a little village at the time of his arrival, its population numbering only a few hundred. As the years have passed he has watched the replacement of the pioneer cabins with beautiful and substantial

homes, while the surrounding country has been converted from a tract of sagebrush into highly cultivated fields and orchards. Something of the development is indicated in the fact that land which was regarded as almost worthless at the time of his arrival now sells for fifteen hundred dollars or more per acre. Mr. Smith has met with a fair measure of prosperity through the conduct of business affairs and wise investments and is pleasantly situated in life. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party but he has never been an office seeker, preferring that his public service should be done as a private citizen. He has, however, always been an interested witness of the leading events of the times—those which have left their impress upon the history of city and state. He knows every phase of pioneer hardship and of modern-day comfort and prosperity and he remains one of the valued and honored pioneer settlers of the city in which for fifty-five years he has made his home.





Carl E. Lind

Carl E. Lind



ARL E. LIND, conducting business at Twin Falls under the name of the Lind Automobile Company, of which he is sole proprietor, was born in Wisner, Nebraska, January 6, 1879, his parents being A. E. and Sarah (Dahlsten) Lind. His boyhood days were spent in the usual manner of the farmbred boy.

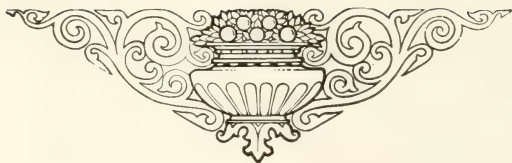
Throughout his youth he lived upon a farm in Nebraska and pursued his education in the public schools and in the Luther College at Wahoo, Nebraska, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. He then returned to the farm but in 1900 engaged in the hardware and implement business at Newman Grove, Nebraska, where he remained until the fall of 1907.

It was at that date that Mr. Lind came to Twin Falls, Idaho, bringing with him the first automobile in the town, a two-cylinder Buick. In 1909 he built the first garage at Twin Falls, handling the Buick cars, which he had previously handled in Nebraska. In the fall of 1917 he erected his present building, which is one of the finest garages in the west. It has a terra cotta front and has complete equipment for doing all kinds of repair work on cars. He has attained expert skill in this connection and his business has developed to large and gratifying proportions.

In 1900 Mr. Lind was married to Miss Emelia Nelson, a daughter of Peter and Annie (Olson) Nelson. She was born in Smoland, Sweden, and was brought to the United States when but six months old by her parents, who settled in Lincoln, Nebraska, where her father took up the occupation of farming, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1894. In that year the family removed to Newman Grove, Nebraska, where her father again carried on farming and where both he and his wife passed away. It was there that Mrs. Lind formed the acquaintance of her future husband. By their marriage they have become the parents of two children, Helen and Lillian.

In his political views Mr. Lind is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and to its teachings he is

most loyal. High and honorable principles have guided his life in every relation and the integrity and enterprise of his business career have been dominant factors in winning him success.





W. S. Sneed

J. W. Smeed



J. W. SMEED, president of the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company and thus prominently connected with live stock activities in Canyon county, was born in Phillips county, Kansas, October 14, 1881, and there he attended the common schools while spending his youthful days in the home of his parents, Henry and Harriet Jane (Watson) Smeed, both of whom were natives of England, where they were married before coming to the United States in 1870. They settled first in Iowa and afterward removed to Illinois, while they finally established themselves on a farm in western Kansas, where they remained until 1893. At that date they came to Idaho, the father taking up farming and stock raising near Boise and continuing active in the work until his death in 1911.

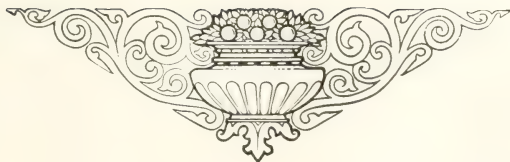
J. W. Smeed made his first venture in the business world with his brother, C. R. Smeed, as a partner in Boise in February, 1906, at which time they opened a livery stable called the Front Street Livery, which at that time was the smallest stable in Boise. However, when they disposed of their business in 1912, they were conducting the finest and largest stables in the city, the business being carried on under the name of the Smeed Brothers Livery. In March of that year they came to Caldwell and purchased the Turner Horse Market and two years later, in connection with six others, bought the Union Stock Yards and merged the two enterprises. These interests are now controlled by the four men: J. W. and C. R. Smeed, J. A. Haley and Robert Dundheimer, with J. W. Smeed as president of the company, Mr. Haley as vice president and the other members as directors and stockholders. In this connection an extensive business has been developed, the corporation being one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the state. Mr. Smeed's brother, who has always been associated with him in business, is not married and it is an interesting fact that although partners for years there have never been any papers to establish their connection or position, their interests being most harmoniously conducted. Mr. Smeed has two other brothers: L. A., of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has a stable of race horses; and J. E., of Caldwell, who owns two ranches

near Boise and is engaged in buying stock for the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. The latter married Alice Matchim, of Boise valley, and they are the parents of four children: Ross, Hazel, Lillian and Kenneth. It is a notable fact that the three brothers have remained so closely associated in their business affairs. In 1914 the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company was organized and while this company and the Union Stock Yards Company are operated under their respective names, they are controlled and owned by the same officers and directors and the Union Stock Yards are leased to the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. Their earnings and profits are kept separately, although all business of both institutions is done through the latter company. Since November, 1914, their sales have amounted to approximately ten million dollars and they have handled twenty-five thousand head of war horses and mules and in 1918 shipped fifteen thousand head of cattle, two hundred and fifty head of pure bred bulls and ten thousand head of sheep. Until 1918 their business was the handling of horses and mules exclusively but with changing conditions they extended their efforts into other branches of stock dealing. Within the last four years they have bought twenty thousand tons of hay, most of which was fed in the Union Stock Yards of Caldwell. These yards are located about a mile from the city on the Oregon Short Line Railroad and have splendid trackage and an abundance of pure water for the stock. The yards cover one hundred and ten acres and represent an investment of forty thousand dollars. They are the best equipped and cleanest yards in the west and the company intends to make this the largest market west of Kansas City for the buying and selling of stock. Figuring on a basis of the prosperity which these yards have already brought to Caldwell, it is not difficult to prophesy that they will make Caldwell the Kansas City of the west. F. G. Huffman is the able secretary and treasurer of the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company. All business interests are most systematically and progressively conducted and results have indeed been most gratifying.

In addition to his connection with the Union Stock Yards and the Caldwell Horse & Mule Company, J. W. Smeed is the owner of a valuable farm property of six hundred acres west of Caldwell and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres east of Caldwell, together with a fine residence property on Kimball avenue in the city.

On the 26th of May, 1909, Mr. Smeed was united in marriage to Miss Florence Beckman, a daughter of Emil Beckman, of Leadville, Colorado, and they have one child, Jack, now four years of

age. Mr. Smeed has a host of warm friends, ranging from bankers to cow punchers, is a gentleman of the most affable manner and pleasing personality, who rates his friends not by wealth but by worth, and true worth can always win his regard.





Wm R Graf

William R. Gray



WILLIAM R. GRAY makes his home at Oakley, from which point he supervises important ranching and cattle raising interests in Boxelder county, Utah. He is also identified with mining and financial affairs and is altogether regarded as one of the representative business men of his section of the state.

He was born in Albany county, New York, December 4, 1865, and is a son of William R. and Gertrude (Hilton) Gray. His boyhood days were passed in the Empire state and to its educational system he is indebted for the opportunities which he had to qualify for life's practical and responsible duties. He came to the west in 1886, when a young man of twenty-one years, and entered the employ of Sparks & Tinnin in Elko county, Nevada. He worked as a cow puncher for four years and then, seeing the opportunity for the attainment of success along those lines, he took up land in Boxelder county, Utah, and to his holdings has added until he is now the owner of four hundred and forty acres there. He first built a log house and began the work of improving his ranch. From time to time he added other buildings, secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and, specializing in cattle raising, converted his place into one of the fine stock ranches of this section of the country. Upon it he has four hundred head of white-faced cattle. He also raises horses and is an excellent judge of live stock, so that he makes most judicious purchases and profitable sales. He has also become interested in the Grape Creek mine, a silver and copper producing property, and he is a director in the Oakley State Bank.

On the 28th of January, 1903, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Edith Elison, a native of Utah and a daughter of Eric and Christina (Anderson) Elison. They have become parents of three children: W. R., Kenneth L. and Russell E.

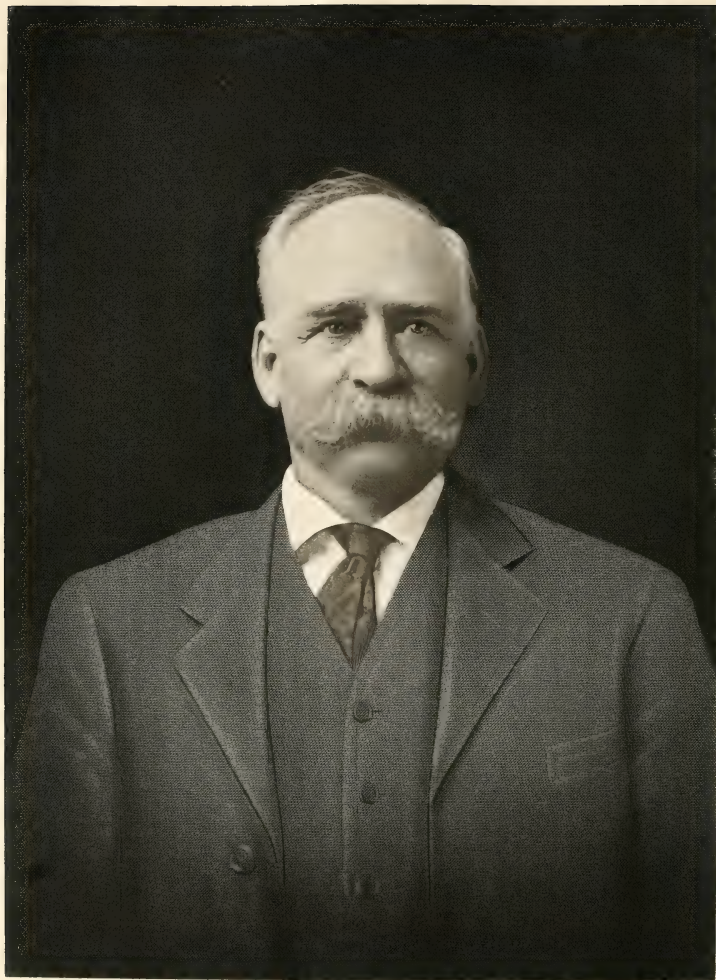
Following his marriage Mr. Gray removed to Oakley, where he built his present home, and he also owns another residence property in the town. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and fraternally he is a Mason who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the

Mystic Shrine. He loyally follows the teachings and purposes of the craft and is in hearty sympathy with its beneficent spirit and its recognition of the brotherhood of mankind. His business associates find him thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising and his friends recognize in him a man of the utmost stability of character—one who can be counted upon to do what he says and who in all relations of life stands for progress and improvement.





Mrs W. R. Gray



J E Weeks

Joseph E. Weeks



FOR forty years Joseph E. Weeks was a resident of Idaho and enjoyed the good-will and high regard of all who knew him throughout Canyon county. He passed away April 5, 1919, at Jennings Lodge, Oregon, being then about sixty-five years of age. He was born in eastern Canada on the 16th of November, 1853, and was but three months old when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Weeks, removed to Linn county, Iowa. There the father engaged in farming and continued to make his home in that locality to the time of his death, which occurred when he was nearly ninety years of age.

Joseph E. Weeks obtained his education in the schools of Linn county, Iowa, and when twenty-four years of age went to the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he remained for a year and then removed to Idaho. He rented the Davis farm on Eagle Island, near the town of Eagle, and continued its cultivation for three years, after which he removed to the Simpson ranch, about fifteen miles west of Boise, where he engaged in stock raising in connection with Charlie Simpson, to whom he afterward traded his stock for the ranch. He then took up farming in a general way and also engaged in sheep raising on an extensive scale for eighteen years, when he disposed of the ranch property and secured a homestead of eighty acres sixty miles west of Boise. There he again engaged in general farming and sheep raising for seven years, at the end of which time he removed to Caldwell in order to provide his children with better educational opportunities. After one year spent at Caldwell he purchased a farm at Eugene, Oregon, and there established his home. He sold the eighty-acre homestead in 1918. He remained in Oregon for one year and then traded his property there for six hundred and forty acres of land in Alberta, Canada, near Monitor, where his son Ralph now resides and carries on the farm.

Mr. Weeks and his family spent the summer of 1918 in Alberta and then returned to the home of his son at Wilder, Idaho. In 1918 he disposed of all his interests in this state but retained the ownership of his home at Eugene, Oregon.

Mr. Weeks was twice married. By his first wife, who bore the

maiden name of Fannie Ingle, he had four children. Cecil L., thirty-eight years of age, married Alta Griggs, of Boise, and has one child, Leon, and an adopted daughter, Josephine. He was associated with his father from his eighteenth birthday in sheep raising and is at present connected with the sheep industry. Cassie died at the age of twelve years. Joseph Waldo, thirty-four years of age and a farmer and sheepman of Wilder, married Belle Keith, of Star, Idaho, by whom he has two children: Lola, who is attending school; and Waldo Ingle. Joy I., thirty-two years of age, married Grace Look, of Wilder, and has four children: Joseph William, Harvey Lee, Cassie M. and Donald Joy. Joy I. Weeks is also engaged in the sheep business near Wilder.

It was on the 25th of August, 1889, that Joseph E. Weeks was united in marriage to Miss Alice Oglesby, of Clay county, Illinois, and they became the parents of five children. Ralph, twenty-nine years of age, married Wilma Zeisler, of Kansas, and has one child, Byrle, aged five. Edgar passed away when two and a half years of age. Harlan, aged twenty-five, was in France with the Quartermaster's Corps, operating the sterilization plant, with the Eighty-second Division. Blanche is the wife of L. L. Hurst, a bookkeeper at Wilder. Clair O. is attending school at Wilder.

Mr. Weeks led a very active and useful life and his death, which was occasioned by hemorrhage of the brain on the 5th of April, 1919, at Jennings Lodge, Oregon, was a great shock and blow to his many friends as well as to his immediate family. He was always very considerate for the welfare of others, was devoted to the interests of the members of his own household and his many sterling traits of character naturally made him greatly beloved by all who knew him. His widow is at present residing at their old home in Wilder.



Frank E. Johnsen

Frank E. Johnesse



FRANK E. JOHNESSE, whose forcefulness and resourcefulness are manifest in the substantial success which he has attained as a mining engineer and promoter of mining interests in Idaho, is now field engineer and general manager of the Metals & General Development Company and makes his home in Boise. He was born on the 1st of September, 1869, in Montrose, Iowa, a son of W. M. and Adaline (Johnson) Johnesse. The father was of early Canadian French ancestry and the paternal grandfather of Frank E. Johnesse served in the French revolution. W. M. Johnesse became a ship carpenter and contractor and for many years was identified with the building of Mississippi river steamboats. He became a resident of Iowa during the early '50s and there remained until called to his final rest. At the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations and responded to his country's call for military aid, serving for four years as a member of the Tenth Illinois Regiment. He was married at Fort Montrose, Iowa, to Miss Adaline Johnson, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, whose parents were pioneer settlers of that place, locating there during the early '40s.

Frank E. Johnesse, the third of the children of W. M. and Adaline Johnesse, acquired his early education in the public schools of Iowa and then in the continuance of his studies made a specialty of applied science, particularly chemistry and mineral analysis. Turning for the practice of his chosen profession to the west, he soon became well known as a mining engineer. He first mined in the Black Hills of South Dakota, acquiring an early experience that constituted the foundation upon which he has built his later progress and success. From 1889 until 1893 he was employed in that district on a salary and then left the Black Hills for mining regions farther west. He first made his way to the Wood River district of Idaho, where for a year he engaged in mining and then spent a similar period as plateman and engineer with the Hailey Sampling Works. On leaving Hailey he went to Silver City, where he had charge of the machinery of the Tip-Top Mining Company, and with the development of the mining boom at Cripple Creek, Colorado, he became a

prospector in that region and also followed his profession. After six months, however, he returned to the Idaho fields and through the greater part of the intervening period his labors have been directed in this state. He followed mining in the Elk City country of northern Idaho until 1902 but in the meantime made several trips to the Cripple Creek fields of Colorado and to the mining district of Silver City, New Mexico, as well as to various other mining towns. In 1898 he was connected with the Buffalo Hump excitement and was at Thunder Mountain in 1902. In the latter year he became a permanent resident of Boise, where he has since made his home, practicing as a mining engineer, and he is well known also as field engineer and general manager of the Metals & General Development Company. He has also been called upon to fill various offices of public trust, largely along the line of his profession. In 1904 Governor Morrison appointed him superintendent of the Wagon Road construction and in 1905 he organized the Blue Jacket Mining Company on the Snake river, in Idaho county. This was formed for the purpose of developing the copper mines of that region, resulting in one of the largest and most practical mining enterprises in central Idaho. He received federal appointment to the position of mineral inspector and capably served in that capacity from 1909 until 1911 inclusive. In December of the latter year, however, he resigned the position to give his attention to mining projects in which he is directly interested. The Metals & General Development Company, with which he is so intimately and actively connected, was organized for the development of the mining industry in the northwest, with offices at Boise. The purpose of the company includes the exploiting and mining of all kinds of gems and minerals in the state, the development of its own mining properties and the development on contracts of mining properties of other corporations. Mr. Johnesse as representative of the company purchased the Rock Flat placer mines in Idaho and at once began work in the development of its gold and silver deposits and gems.

In 1900 Mr. Johnesse was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Patten, daughter of F. D. and Emily Patten, who were then residents of Iowa but are now living in Portland, Oregon. Her father was born in the former state and for several years before his removal to the Pacific coast was a chief engineer on the Mississippi river. Mrs. Johnesse is a granddaughter of Colonel Bryan Whitfield and a descendant of Adjutant William Whitfield of the Revolutionary army, who had the distinction of capturing General McDonald, the British commander, at the battle of Morris Creek in North Caro-

lina. Another member of the family was George Whitfield, the distinguished evangelist associated with John Wesley. Mrs. Johnesse is also descended from the William Whitfield family of Whitfield Hall in Cumberland, England. Tradition has it that the first member of the Whitfield family went from Denmark into England about the same time as William the Conqueror made his way from Normandy into Britain. On the pages of family history appear many distinguished names. A daughter of Robert Whitfield of Newborough in County Sussex, England, became the wife of the famous Whittington, who seemed to hear the bells say "Turn again, Whittington," thrice lord mayor of London. Elizabeth, a daughter of John Whitfield, whose name also appears in the ancestral records, in 1634 married Sir Edward Culpepper of Surrey, who became prominent in forwarding the early settlement of America. In 1707 William Whitfield came to the new world and became the progenitor of a large branch of the family that lived in Virginia in early days and has since become widely scattered throughout the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnesse have been born two children, Adaline and Mary Louise. The family occupy a beautiful home in Boise which is the center of a cultured society circle.

They are communicants of the Episcopal church, in which Mr. Johnesse has served as vestryman, and in the various branches of the church work they take an active and helpful interest. Mr. Johnesse belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Boise Lodge, No. 310, B. P. O. E., and of the American Society of Mining Engineers. His political allegiance has usually been given to the republican party but he does not hold himself bound by party ties. He was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he gave earnest consideration to all vital questions which came up for settlement. His wife has been very prominent in war work and is the president of the Columbian Club, the leading woman's club of Boise. In all that makes for good citizenship, for municipal and cultural progress and for the material development and upbuilding of the state the Johnesse family are deeply interested and for many years Mr. Johnesse has held a place in the front rank of his profession in the northwest and has made valuable contribution to those interests and activities which have figured very largely in connection with the development of the natural resources of Idaho.



Edward B. Munn

Hon. Edward B. Arthur



ON. EDWARD B. ARTHUR, a well known live stock dealer who recently took up his abode at Ivywild, a suburb of South Boise, has lived a most progressive life, characterized at all times by enterprise, resulting in the wise use of his time, his talents and his opportunities. He removed from Carey, Idaho, to Ivywild and throughout his entire life he has been a resident of the west.

His birth occurred at Tooele, Utah, August 16, 1869, his parents being Edward J. and Catherine (Bennett) Arthur, who were of the Mormon faith. The father was born in Wales and the mother in England and with their respective parents they came to the United States, both the Arthur and Bennett families crossing the Atlantic and making their way to Utah as converts to the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The parents of Edward B. Arthur were married in 1868 and he was the eldest of their family of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are yet living. The mother died in 1889, but the father survives and yet makes his home in Utah, where most of his children are living.

Edward B. Arthur was reared in the Rush valley of Utah upon his father's ranch and acquired his early education in the public schools, while later he attended the Brigham Young College at Provo. Since starting out in the business world he has given his attention to the raising of live stock, handling sheep and cattle. He has manifested untiring industry and marked enterprise in the conduct of his business affairs, and his sound judgment and energy have been salient features in the attainment of substantial success.

On the 28th of June, 1900, in St. John, in Rush valley, Utah, Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Ann Eldredge, who was born in Coalville, Summit county, Utah, May 13, 1881, a daughter of Hyrum and Julia (Phippen) Eldredge, who were also representatives of old Mormon families. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have become the parents of seven daughters, constituting a family of whom they have every reason to be proud. These are Myrtle Eleanor, Gladys Afton, Catherine Julia, Rhea May, Emily Beth, Phyllis

Eldredge and Margaret, their ages ranging from seventeen to three years.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Arthur removed with his family from Utah to Carey, Idaho, and he lived in that town and vicinity until 1917. In the fall of the latter year he established his family in an attractive home in Boise and spent the following winter in the capital in order to send his oldest children to the Boise high school. The summer of 1918 was spent by the family on Mr. Arthur's ranch two and a half miles from Carey, this property comprising three hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land. Mr. Arthur purchased a half of the property in 1902 and located thereon in that year. He has been extensively engaged in the live stock business since coming to Idaho and his two younger brothers, John B. and Evan B., have been associated with him in the raising of sheep and cattle under the firm style of Arthur Brothers. The firm often has as many as ten thousand sheep and several hundred head of cattle. Edward B. Arthur and his two brothers have prospered during the period of their residence in Idaho and are now rich men. They own in all over twenty-five hundred acres of ranch land in Idaho in addition to their large flocks and herds, and in the management of their business they display sound judgment and indefatigable enterprise. Edward B. Arthur is also a stockholder in the Carey State Bank and owns the business conducted under the name of the Service Motor Company on Bannock street in Boise, but stock-raising claims the major part of his time and attention. In the spring of 1919 forty-six hundred ewes owned by the Arthur Brothers sheared an average of eleven pounds of wool to the head. Edward B. Arthur belongs to the National Wool Growers Association, to the Idaho Wool Growers Association and also to the Idaho Horse & Cattle Breeders Association and thus he keeps in touch with modern business methods along his chosen line and with all scientific knowledge appertaining thereto.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Arthur again brought his family to Boise that his daughters might attend the high school. In September, 1918, he established his present residence in Ivywild, here occupying a fine home, which he purchased in March, 1918. It is one of the handsomest suburban homes about Boise, being a two-story dwelling of cut stone, standing in the midst of an acre of ground. In his political views Mr. Arthur is a republican and he was a member of the Idaho legislature, representing Blaine county during the eleventh session of the general assembly during Governor Hawley's administration. He and his wife are members of the Church of


Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Fraternally he is an Elk and also is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Alert and energetic, he is a typical business man of the west, is a loyal and progressive citizen and, moreover, is a devoted husband and father who finds his greatest happiness in promoting the welfare of his family.





Cecil L. Weeks

Hon. Cecil L. Weeks

ON. CECIL L. WEEKS, serving his first term in the state legislature and recognized as one of the leaders of the majority side of the house, is also well known as a prominent sheepman and farmer, making his home at Caldwell. He was born on Eagle island, in Ada county, Idaho, December 9, 1880, a son of Joseph E. and Frances (Ingle) Weeks. The father passed away at Portland, Oregon, April 5, 1919, and the mother died when her son Cecil was but seven years of age. The family comes of English ancestry on the paternal side, the grandfather having come to the United States from Canada and established his home in Iowa. From that state Joseph E. Weeks removed to Idaho in 1878.

Upon the home farm near Star, in Ada county, Cecil L. Weeks spent his youthful days and acquired a common school education. He has been a farmer and sheepman throughout his entire life and for ten years he resided in Wilder. In 1917, however, he removed to Caldwell but is still the owner of two ranches near Wilder. At the present time he is a partner in the firm of Harvey & Weeks, his associate in the business being a resident of Boise. This firm has extensive sheep interests, running thousands of head of sheep upon their ranch. From his boyhood Mr. Weeks has been deeply interested in the sheep industry and followed the line of his inclination and ambition when he turned his attention to sheep raising, which he is now conducting on a very extensive scale. He is likewise a member of the Idaho Wool Growers Association and he is a director of the First National Bank of Wilder, while at Smiths Ferry he has mercantile interests.

On the 29th of November, 1905, in Boise, Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Alta G. Griggs, of the capital city, who is also a native of Ada county. They have two children: Leon Lester, born November 25, 1906; and Helen Josephine, born December 2, 1915.

Mr. Weeks gives his political endorsement to the republican party, of which he has always been a staunch advocate, and in 1918 he was elected on the party ticket to the state legislature by a large majority although he did not seek the office. He was made chairman of the appropriations committee and is serving on several other

important committees. He has introduced several bills that have passed both houses and although this is his first term's service in the legislature and in fact the first public office that he has ever filled he is recognized as a leader on the majority side of the house and has been most active in shaping legislation during the fifteenth session of the general assembly. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in those lodges and in every relation of life in which he is known he commands the high regard and respect of his fellow townsmen by reason of his devotion to duty, his capability in business and his progressiveness in citizenship.





W. L. MacKen

M. L. Walker



L. WALKER comes from a sturdy stock of pioneers that emigrated from the state of Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, locating in central Missouri, carving for themselves and their families substantial homes in what was then thought to be a wilderness. The Walker family had much to do with the upbuilding and early history of the great state of Missouri.

M. L. Walker was born on the old homestead farm near the city of Brookfield, Missouri, November 7, 1871, and obtained his education in the public schools and the Brookfield College, at that time one of the leading educational institutions of his native state. In 1892 Mr. Walker entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, holding various responsible positions for about ten years, when he entered the banking business in Brookfield which he followed until the summer of 1906, removing to Grand Junction, Colorado, for the benefit of his health. While living in Colorado he became extensively interested in the development of irrigated lands and the outdoor life in that excellent climate fully restored his health. Having read much of Major Reed's famous writings on the wonderful possibilities of the great Gem state, Mr. Walker decided in the spring of 1908 to take up his residence in the city of Caldwell, where he at once turned his attention to the real estate business and to the improvement and development of ranch lands. Southwestern Idaho is indebted to him probably more than to any other one man for the upbuilding of its farming community. He has made a success of this business and has progressed where others have failed—a fact due to his pleasing personality, his qualities of salesmanship and his thorough reliability in all business dealing. His wife is also possessed of excellent business ability and assists him in the office and in the management of his extensive business operations. As the opportunity presented Mr. Walker has acquired extensive holdings of irrigated lands and has perhaps transformed more sage brush desert into productive farms than any single individual in his community, and being an extensive advertiser and a staunch believer in the future of Idaho, has been instrumental in bringing hundreds of families into Canyon county—people who have

become prosperous farmers of the district and are contributing steadily to its further development and upbuilding.

In 1909 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Jessie E. Dennis, of Hannibal, Missouri, a most estimable lady of that noted city on the Mississippi made famous by Mark Twain, Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer. 'Tis said, that to meet Mrs. Walker in her husband's office or in her home is an inspiration for the visitor to call again. * * * Mr. Walker is by nature a quiet, unassuming man and it was through persistent effort that the writer was able to obtain an interview with him for this little sketch, and the portrait accompanying this biography is his first since childhood.





S D Little

S. D. Little



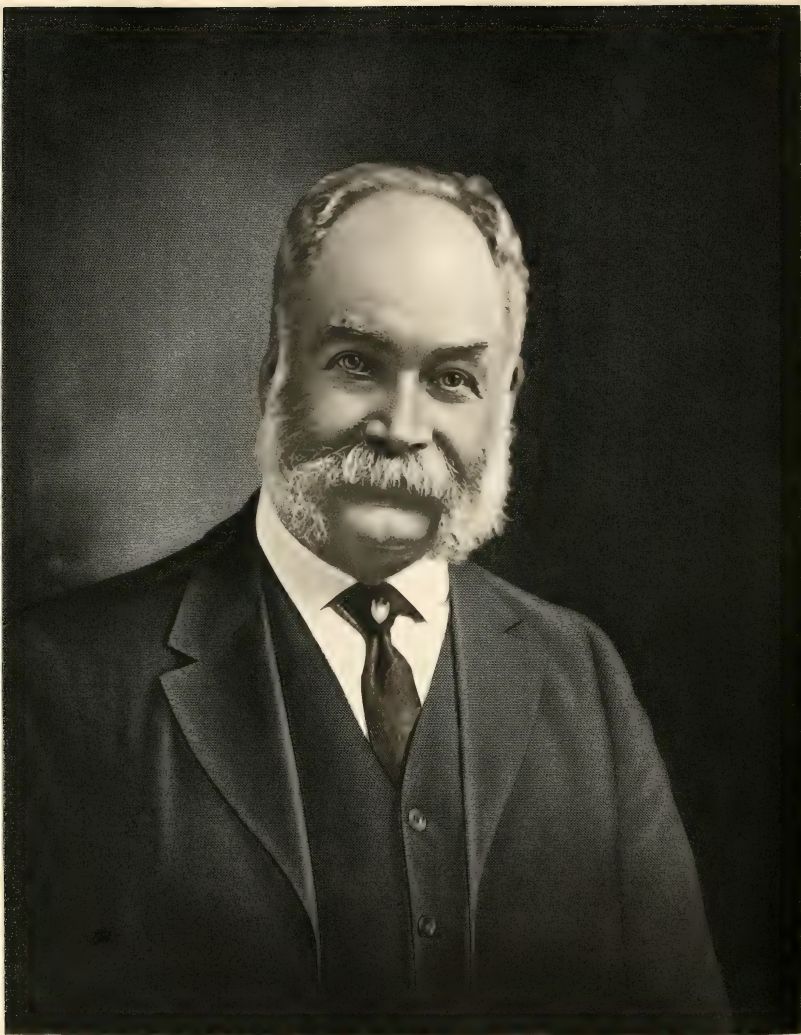
D. LITTLE is one of the prominent sheepmen of Canyon county, the extent and importance of his business interests making him a valuable citizen of the community in which he makes his home. He was born in the southern part of Scotland on the 12th of November, 1881, a son of Andrew and Janet (Dalglish) Little, who are now deceased. He acquired his early education in the land of hills and heather and in 1900, when a youth of nineteen years, came to America, making his way to Emmett, Idaho, where his brother Andrew had preceded him. He worked for his brother in the sheep business for three years and in 1903 began business on his own account with twelve hundred head of sheep. He now has sixteen thousand head of mixed sheep, which he raises for wool and mutton. He markets his mutton in Omaha and Chicago, where he finds a ready sale for the product. He ranges his sheep on government ranges but also raises hay on his farm of one hundred and fifty acres near Middleton, where he feeds his sheep during the winter and keeps them through the lambing season. He also owns a farm of five hundred acres in Washington county, Idaho. Something of the volume of the business that he has developed is indicated in the fact that his pay roll amounts to about twenty thousand dollars and his feed and grocery bill to about fifty thousand dollars annually, all of which money is spent in Canyon county, thus contributing to the material development and prosperity of this section of the state. He started in the business with practically no capital but had previously gained valuable experience, as his father, Andrew Little, had been a sheepman in Scotland and the family had followed the business for generations. He thus had knowledge of the best methods of handling sheep when he started out independently. His brother Andrew, who had reached Idaho six years before S. D. Little, is the largest individual sheepman in the state, being interested in about one hundred thousand head, which he ranges over seven counties, and his income tax is one of the largest in the state. He makes his home at Emmett, Idaho.

On the 28th of December, 1915, S. D. Little was united in marriage to Sadie P. (Alvey) Brown, a native of Kentucky, who was

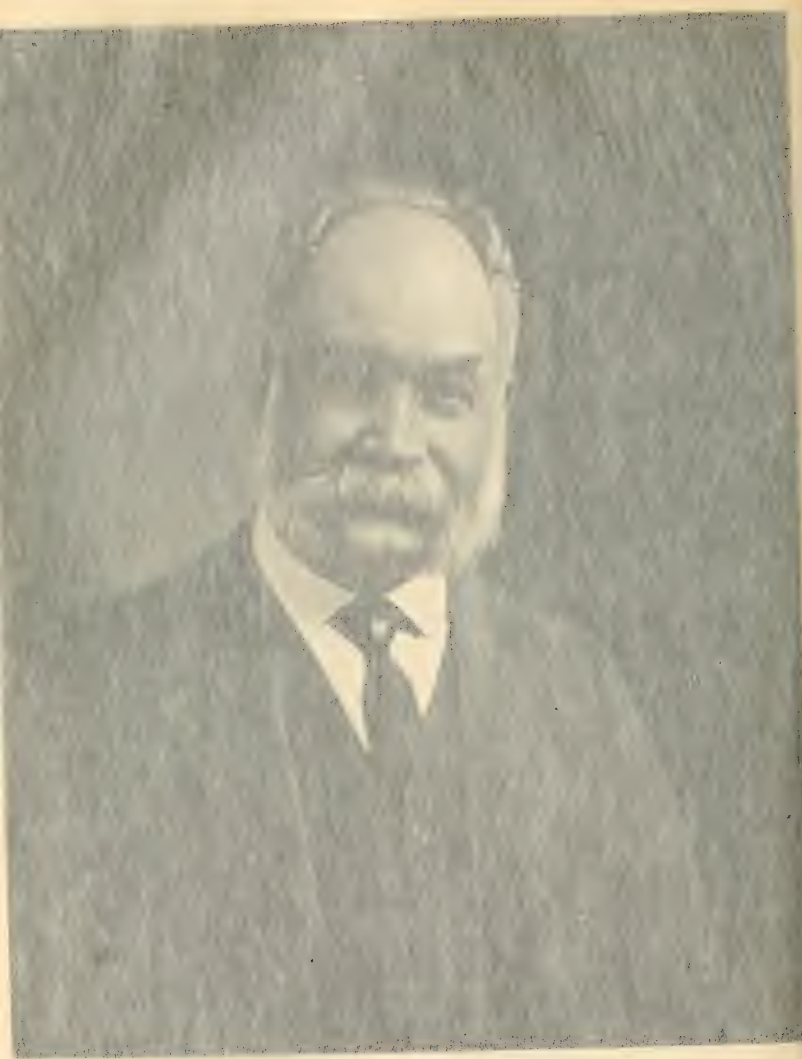
reared, however, in Idaho, her mother being still a resident of Nampa. Mr. and Mrs. Little have two daughters, Mary G. Janet and Betty Jean.

Mr. Little owns a fine home at No. 1409 Dearborn street in Caldwell, where he and his family are most pleasantly located, his success in business enabling him to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Fraternally he is an Elk and his political support is given to the republican party. Mr. Little is keenly alive to the opportunities of the state. He recognizes what a future there is in store for this great and growing section of the northwest and he is so directing his efforts as to utilize the natural resources offered and through legitimate channels of business win prosperity. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization has won a most creditable place among the successful sheepmen of Canyon county.





John Blythe



John B. Hyatt

John Blyth



THE home ranch of John Blyth is situated on the border line between Utah and Idaho, while his post-office is at Yost, Utah. This does not include the extent of his property holdings, however, for he is the owner of three excellent ranch properties, together with a fine hotel property at Burley. All this he has acquired through his individual effort, for he started out in life empty-handed and is truly a self-made man, his prosperity coming to him as the direct outcome and reward of earnest, persistent labor. Mr. Blyth is of Scotch birth, the place of his nativity being Redden in the county of Roxburg, Scotland. He was born April 21, 1853, a son of John and Mary Ann (Smith) Blyth. He became a sheep herder in his native country. In 1880, when a young man of about twenty-seven years, he determined to try his fortune in the new world and arrived on this side of the Atlantic on the 1st of March. He at once made his way across the country to Oakley, Idaho. He had come to the United States to enter the employ of Messrs. Scott and Welsh, for whom he herded sheep out of Oakley for a year. Later he was employed as a sheep herder by Charles Parks on Cassia Creek and continued with him for four years. He was afterward with Rees Howell, of Kelton, Utah, and they formed a partnership in sheep raising that was continued for two years. Later Mr. Blyth began operating independently and has become recognized as one of the prominent sheepmen of the state, running as high as eighteen thousand head. At the present time, however, he maintains but two small bands, for his labors in the interim have brought to him substantial prosperity and he does not care to bind himself quite so tightly to his business as he did in former years. He purchased his ranch and homestead from a squatter, securing two hundred and forty acres of land, and to his place he has added all modern equipments and improvements and now has one of the excellent ranch properties of this section of the state. During the year 1915 he purchased the National Hotel of Burley, has built an addition thereto and now has a fine hotel and bank building, the hotel containing eighty-two rooms. He also has a ranch near Standrod, on the boundary line between Idaho and Utah, and another

tract of land southwest of his present home, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. Thus he has acquired three excellent ranch properties and his hotel property and has won a place among the capitalists of this section of the state.

In his political views Mr. Blyth has been a republican since becoming a naturalized American citizen. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and high and honorable principles have actuated him at every point in his career, making him a man whom to know is to esteem and honor. He has ever been straightforward in his dealings and his methods have at all times been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.





St. Louis

Hon. Samuel K. Clark



ON. SAMUEL K. CLARK is one of the most prominent cattlemen of the northwest, residing about nine miles west of Dubois and making daily trips to the town. He is conducting his operations under the firm style of Denning & Clark and they handle both cattle and sheep. There is no phase of the business with which Mr. Clark is not thoroughly familiar, and his sound judgment, enterprise and keen business sagacity have been potent factors in the attainment of notable success.

A native of Ohio, Samuel K. Clark was born in Cambridge, that state, in 1858, his parents being John and Mary Clark, who were natives of Ohio. The father spent his boyhood days in the Buckeye state, where he followed farming until his life's labors were ended in death. His wife passed away in November, 1916.

The youthful days of Mr. Clark were spent upon the home farm in Ohio and he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. His educational training was received in the public schools and through vacation periods he worked in the fields and continued to assist his father until 1879, when, at the age of twenty years, he made his way to the west with Montana as his destination. There he was employed by leading cattlemen until 1896 and gained that broad experience which constitutes the safe foundation upon which he has since built up his fortunes. In 1896 he removed from Montana to Idaho, purchasing land in Fremont county, a part of which is now within the borders of Clark county. He became engaged in cattle raising in connection with Pyke Brothers under the firm style of Pyke Brothers & Clark. This association was maintained for several years, when his partners sold out and James Denning became the business associate of Mr. Clark under the firm style of Denning & Clark. They own and operate fifteen thousand acres of land and are extensively engaged in running both cattle and sheep, having from twenty to thirty thousand head of sheep. They handle stock of high grade and are thus able to command the highest market prices. Mr. Clark was also one of the organizers of the Security State Bank of Dubois, now the First

National Bank, and from the beginning has served as president of that institution, which has enjoyed continuous success, for it has ever carefully safeguarded the interests of depositors and has developed its business along most progressive lines. Mr. Clark also owns considerable town property in Dubois and an eighty acre tract west of the town. He is the owner of business property from which he derives a substantial annual income. He is likewise interested in the stock yards at West Chicago and is the owner of property in Chicago and in Montana.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Robinson and they became the parents of seven children. John R. was for some time engaged in farming independently in Clark county, spending five years in that way, but recently he joined his interests with those of his father and has charge of their ranches. He has recently sold eighteen hundred acres of dry and irrigated land and at a late date he has taken up bee culture and invested seven thousand dollars therein. For three years he and his father raised pure bred Hereford cattle on a nine hundred acre ranch in Montana, and he and his brother are now interested in the care of their father's sheep and the development of his flocks. On the 24th of December, 1911, John R. Clark was married to Miss Anna Robinson and to them have been born two children: Frances M., who was born August 24, 1914; and Coney Elizabeth, born in July, 1918. John R. Clark is now a young man of thirty-two years, his birth having occurred in Montana on the 1st of June, 1887. He was reared and educated in Fremont county, Idaho, where he has made his home throughout the greater part of his life. Like his father, he has won a most creditable position in the business and live stock circles of the northwest. Jane, the second member of the family, was born in December, 1890, and is the wife of Granville Gauchav, a rancher of Clark county. Thomas, born in 1893, is also interested with his father in the stock business. Coney, who was born in 1896, is the wife of Lee Hill, a resident of Pocatello, Idaho. Frances was accidentally killed by the kick of a horse when four years of age. Two other children of the family died in infancy.

Mr. Clark gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has been somewhat active in political circles. In 1917 he represented Fremont county in the state legislature. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of the Maccabees, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Something of his prominence is indicated in the fact that Clark county was named in his honor. While

a most active and progressive business man, his interest in affairs of public moment is pronounced and his aid can always be counted upon to support those projects which are most worth while to the community. He belongs to the little group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the sheep industry of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing section, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered in the fullness of time the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvelous enterprise.





D. H. Van Rusen

Dudley H. Van Deusen



RESOURCEFULNESS and enterprise in business have brought to Dudley H. Van Deusen, a substantial measure of success and he is now well known as the secretary and treasurer of the Van Deusen Brothers Company, having large ranching and live stock interests at Emmett, Idaho, where he is also president of the Bank of Emmett. The story of his life is the story of earnest effort and endeavor intelligently directed. He had no special advantages in his youth but soon recognized the value of industry and determination as factors in the attainment of success.

He was born on a farm near Pekin, in Tazewell county, Illinois, November 11, 1869, being the eldest of the four living sons of James T. Van Deusen, who still survives and lives with his four sons on the home ranch of the Van Deusen Brothers Company ten miles north of Emmett, Idaho, a ranch which embraces several thousand acres of land. The father's birth occurred at Hudson, New York, and he was once in the employ of A. T. Stewart, a former merchant prince of New York city. In young manhood he removed to the Mississippi valley, settling in Illinois, and was there united in marriage to Miss Mary Gulick, a native of New Jersey, who passed away November 12, 1916, in Boise, where she and her husband lived for several years prior to her death. Soon after losing his wife Mr. Van Deusen came to live with his four sons upon the ranch. Before coming to the northwest, however, the family home was established in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, the parents removing with their four children from Illinois to the Sunflower state when Dudley H. Van Deusen was a young lad of eight years.

Upon a farm in Kansas he was reared, obtaining his early education in the public schools of that place, while later he pursued a business course in Lincoln, Nebraska. About 1895 he entered the employ of A. J. Knollin & Company, a large packing concern of Chicago, with which he remained for seven years. He first served merely as a sheep feeder in their stock yards at St. Marys, Kansas, but later the firm sent him to Casper, Wyoming, to take charge of the trailing of large flocks of western sheep which they owned and

which were brought to Kansas. For several years he thus served the company and it was on a mission of this kind that he first came to Idaho in 1898. Recognizing the possibilities for sheep raising in this state, he resigned his position with the Chicago firm and embarked in sheep raising on his own account. It was not long afterward that his brother, John E., came to Idaho and became interested with him in sheep raising in Gem county. The two brothers, Dudley H. and John E., started in the business in a small way, leasing a bunch of sheep from the firm of Bullard & Johnson. They finally purchased the sheep and also the ranch from the former owners, C. J. Bullard and John Johnson, both of whom are now in Boise. After a time two other brothers, Frederick G. and Albert M., joined the original firm and today theirs is one of the largest sheep and cattle concerns in Idaho or the northwest. They give more attention to sheep than to cattle raising, having extensive flocks, numbering thousands of sheep. They also have hundreds of head of cattle and many thousand acres of land in Payette, Valley, Gem and Boise counties. Their interests have been gradually developed and the business is now one of gratifying proportions.

Dudley H. Van Deusen is the only one of the four brothers who is married. On the 23d of September, 1901, at St. Marys, Kansas, he wedded Elmina Hayslip, who was born in McLean county, Illinois, February 21, 1873. They have two children: Mary Eva, born December 1, 1902; and Dudley Howard, Jr., born July 9, 1904. Mrs. Van Deusen was reared in McLean county, Illinois, was educated in the public schools and in the Illinois State Normal School and previous to her marriage taught for several years in her native state. She is the youngest of three children whose father, Thomas Brown Hayslip, was a farmer of Illinois and a veteran of the Union army. He was born in Ohio in 1830 and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Baker, was born in Germany. Both are now deceased.

Mr. Van Deusen is a Mason and in his political views is a republican but does not seek to figure prominently in political circles. He belongs to the National Wool Growers Association, and his interests and activity centers in an important and rapidly developing business which has made him one of the foremost stockmen of the northwest.



Antonie Izvoenaca

Antonio Azcuenaga



ANTONIO AZCUENAGA, a well known live stock man of Boise, representing the Spanish element in the citizenship of the capital, has here resided for a period of ten years, or since 1909, and throughout the intervening years has been regarded as one of the successful sheep men and wool growers of the district. Recently on account of changed conditions affecting the possibilities of ranging the sheep and greatly affecting prices, he has withdrawn from the sheep industry and now gives his attention to his extensive cattle and land interests in both Idaho and Oregon.

Mr. Azcuenaga was born in Spain, January 17, 1868, his parents being Luis and Saturnina Azcuenaga, who were of that region known as the Basque district, its people speaking a somewhat different language from that of other sections of Spain. Both the father and mother died before their son Antonio was seven years of age, and he soon came to be the main support of the little family consisting of a younger brother, an elder sister and himself. While still but a mere lad, he obtained employment in a manufacturing establishment, making baskets used for conveying cargoes in the loading of vessels, and by his industry and faithful service soon won the favor and goodwill of his employers, who later aided him in arranging for transportation to America. From his meager earnings, despite the heavy demands made upon him, for the support of those dependent upon him, he managed to accumulate two hundred dollars and, in 1887, being then nineteen years of age, he emigrated to America, seeking the greater opportunities here to be found. Landing at New York, he proceeded westward to Nevada, where he found employment as a sheep herder, and for the ensuing thirty-three months continued steadily at the work.

In 1889 he went to the state of Oregon and spent twenty years in Malheur county, connected with sheep raising at first as a herder but after 1893 carrying on business on his own account. The first bunch of sheep he ever owned numbered twelve hundred head, representing his half interest in a flock of twenty-four hundred head which he owned with a partner. Some of his sheep he bought for

as low a price as a dollar and a half per head and wool was then selling at six cents per pound. In addition to his sheep interests, he purchased a blacksmith shop in Jordan Valley, Oregon, which he conducted for ten years, having in the meantime learned the trade and becoming quite proficient thereat. He also conducted an extensive general merchandise business in Jordan Valley for a number of years preceding his removal to Boise.

After removing to Boise in 1909 Mr. Azcuenaga continued in the sheep business, operating in both Idaho and Oregon until 1917, when he disposed of his sheep and turned his attention to beef cattle. In the past he has owned at times as many as twenty thousand head of sheep. In 1908, before leaving Oregon, he became the chief organizer of the Azcuenaga Live Stock & Land Company, of which he has continuously served as president. This company is incorporated under the laws of Idaho and associated with Mr. Azcuenaga in the enterprise are two partners, one of whom is his younger brother, Augustine Azcuenaga, who resides in Oregon.

On the 31st of January, 1901, Antonio Azcuenaga was married in Boise to Miss Maria Conception Uberuaga, also a native of Spain. They have become the parents of five children: Daniel Albert, who is seventeen years of age; Inez, a maiden of thirteen; Antonio Adrian, who is a youth of eleven; and Fernando Pedro, nine years of age. All are students in the public schools of Boise. One son, Richard, died at the age of five years.

Mr. Azcuenaga is a member of the Boise Commercial Club. He and his family are of the Roman Catholic faith, belonging to the Church of the Good Shepherd. As the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings since coming to the new world and he now owns many valuable tracts of land in both Idaho and Oregon, which he is irrigating and is developing as rapidly as possible, thus contributing in substantial manner toward the material welfare and development of the country.



H. Ottenheimer

Henry Obermeyer



THE name of Obermeyer is inseparably interwoven with the history of Idaho and Henry Obermeyer is the eldest of four brothers, Henry, William, Lewis and John, who are known as the "Watermelon Kings" of the state. All four have been prominently and extensively engaged in growing and shipping melons and other fruits in Gem county and have contributed much to its development and progress through the conduct of their individual interests. Henry Obermeyer is the owner of the famous Frozen Dog ranch, which is situated four and a half miles northeast of Emmett and is one of the most splendidly developed ranch properties of this section of the state.

Mr. Obermeyer was born in Kendall county, Illinois, September 30, 1885, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Linz) Obermeyer, who were natives of Germany but came to the new world in early life and were married in Illinois. Mention of them is made on another page of this work. Henry Obermeyer was reared at Plano, Illinois, in his native county, and acquired his early education in the public schools there, after which he attended the University of Chicago, also De Paul University of Chicago and the Notre Dame University of Indiana. He took an active interest in athletics during his college days and played full-back on the football team, acting as captain of a football team during two years of his college life and winning a well earned reputation as a crack player.

On the 7th of May, 1910, Mr. Obermeyer was married to Miss Katheryne A. Ewing, who was born in West Superior, Wisconsin, January 9, 1891, a daughter of Henry Watterson Ewing a well known newspaper man of Chicago, and nephew and namesake of the distinguished editor, Henry Watterson, of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Obermeyer: Mary Lillian, born February 9, 1911; and Elizabeth Katheryne, December 13, 1913. Both are now in school, attending St. Margaret's Hall of Boise.

In June, 1910, Mr. Obermeyer came with his family to Idaho and they have since lived near Emmett, on the south slope, where

he is extensively engaged in the growing of fruits, including grapes and melons. His three brothers previously mentioned have also become actively interested in the same business. They are not partners, yet their activities and interests are mutual and to a large extent they cooperate in the conduct of their affairs. They are the largest individual shippers of melons and grapes in the northwest. In 1919 they shipped out of the Payette valley over one hundred carloads of melons and grapes for which they received over ninety thousand dollars, the products all being grown on their several ranches on the famous south slope of Gem county.

In 1919 Henry Obermeyer purchased and removed to the famous Frozen Dog ranch four and a half miles east of Emmett, this being one of the most noted as well as one of the most highly improved ranches in the Payette valley. It is situated a few miles up the slope east of his former home ranch and those of his brothers, Will, Lew and John. This ranch was developed by Colonel W. C. Hunter, well known author and for years a member of the staff of The Chicago Tribune. Colonel Hunter purchased and developed the property for his permanent home, spending a hundred thousand dollars in the improvement of the place, which included the erection of a beautiful nine-room bungalow and the development of a splendid orchard. Irrigation pipes were laid between the rows of trees and the best fruit packing house and air storage plant in the valley was built on the place with a capacity of thirty carloads. Every device and accessory of the model ranch and orchard property was secured as part of the equipment. Two years after developing this property Colonel Hunter passed away and his son, Duncan Hunter, then took charge, proving not only a capable manager but also one of the most popular citizens of the community by reason of his jovial nature and democratic spirit, but death made him a victim of the influenza and in 1919 the property was sold to Henry Obermeyer, who is the owner of six other places on the famous Emmett south slope. His total land holdings embrace six hundred and ten acres, there being two hundred and twenty-five acres in the Frozen Dog ranch, of which one hundred and three acres are under irrigation, thirty-three acres being planted to prunes and apples, while seventy acres are in alfalfa. His trees are in the finest possible condition and another most important feature of his place is his field of watermelons. His shipments in 1919 were forty-eight cars of watermelons, six cars of apples and eight cars of mixed fruits, such as peaches and grapes. He expects to ship at least one hundred carloads in 1920, finding a ready market for the products in

eastern Idaho, western Wyoming and Montana. He and his brothers have shown what can be accomplished in the way of melon production in this state under favorable conditions and their example is being followed by many others.

Mr. Obermeyer is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and also prominent in women's club circles, being now president of the Crescent Improvement Club of Emmett. Mr. Obermeyer gives his political allegiance to the republican party and belongs to the Commercial Club. He is fond of hunting, fishing and athletics but the demands of his constantly developing business leave him little time for outside affairs. That he is a man of most progressive spirit, alert and energetic, is shown by the fact that within a few years he has acquired and improved seven different ranch properties in Gem county, within the borders of which he has made his home for only a decade, but within that time he has gained a place among the leading citizens of this part of the state and has justly won the title of Melon King of Idaho. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he has pushed his way forward, obstacles and difficulties in his path seeming to serve but as an impetus for renewed effort on his part and a stimulus for greater activity.



Miguel Galica

Miguel Gabica



MIGUEL GABICA, a sheep raiser and wool grower of Boise, who is a representative of the Spanish colony of the city, was born December 7, 1868, in Spain and was there reared. He had reached the age of twenty-five years when in 1893 he left that country and went to Cuba, where he remained for a year and a half in and near Havana, working on sugar plantations. In 1895 he left Cuba and proceeded by boat to New York, after which he came to the west. He made his way first to Nevada, but after forty-five days spent in that state came to Boise. He was at first employed as a sheep herder but in 1902, having carefully saved his earnings, began the raising of sheep and wool on his own account. In this undertaking he was associated with John Archabal, a fellow countryman, who had preceded him to Idaho and who is today one of the most successful sheep and wool men of Boise. The business relations between Mr. Gabica and Mr. Archabal have since continued, covering a period of seventeen years, with mutual pleasure and profit. Mr. Archabal gave to Mr. Gabica his start in the sheep business, selling him a bunch of sheep on time in order to enable him to engage in the business. Today both men are rated among the prosperous residents of Idaho, the greater part of their wealth having been made during the past few years or through the period of the war with Germany, which caused the prices of mutton and wool to soar skyward.

Since coming to the new world Mr. Gabica has made one visit to Spain—in 1903, returning that he might see his parents, both of whom were then living. He spent six months in his native country and since that time his father has passed away, but the mother yet makes her home in Spain. Mr. Gabica has been married twice. He has four sons, one left motherless by the death of his first wife. Three children have been born of the second marriage, their mother being also a native of Spain. The four sons are Jose, John, Jesus and Louis. Mr. Gabica's career illustrates what can be accomplished through close application and hard work. Unwearied industry has brought him steadily forward to the goal of success and he is today one of the well known sheep men and wool growers of Boise.



James Laidlaw

James Laidlaw



JAMES LAIDLAW, for years one of the most extensive and prosperous sheep raisers and wool growers in and about Ada county, Idaho, and well known as a citizen of the first rank since he has come to Boise, is a native of Scotland, born in the land of the heather and thistle, November 24, 1869, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Pagan) Laidlaw, also natives of Scotland, where they are still living and where the former was a shepherd during his active life. The parents have spent all their lives in the old country, and the members of the family who have come to America are James Laidlaw and his brother William, the latter living at Rupert, Idaho.

James Laidlaw grew up in Scotland and was educated in the schools of that country. At the age of twenty-three, in 1892, Mr. Laidlaw emigrated to America and has ever since been identified with the sheep industry. On arriving in this country, he came to Idaho and settled in Cassia county, where he lived for two years, being engaged as a sheep herder for the first fifteen months. Mr. Laidlaw then decided to open up in the sheep industry on his own account, and for a quarter century his sheep interests have been gradually growing, until he is now rated as one of the largest and most substantial men in the sheep business in his part of Idaho; in fact he has come to be known as the "sheep king" of Blaine county. His wool-growing interests for years have been in Blaine and Minidoka counties, chiefly in Blaine county for pasture during the summer season, while the lambing sheds and winter feeding grounds are in Minidoka county, near Rupert, Idaho.

Mr. Laidlaw has met with unusual success and prosperity since he first embarked in the sheep business, and it is a tribute both to his energy and business sagacity to record that in twenty-five years he has accumulated a handsome fortune. Since June, 1907, he has resided at 210 State Street, Boise, where he owns a very fine modern two-story cut-stone home, one of the finest residences in Boise.

On June 19, 1907, Mr. Laidlaw was united in marriage to Genevieve Alice Treadgold, who was born near Port Huron, Michigan, February 22, 1887, and is a daughter of Manton and Mary

James Laidlaw

Frances (Templeton) Treadgold, both of whom now live in Oregon, but were born in Canada and are of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Laidlaw four children have been born: James Alexander, called "Sandy," born May 29, 1908; Frederick Manton, born March 27, 1910; Annabel Jean, July 5, 1914, and Geraldine, April 9, 1919. Mrs. Laidlaw is an earnest member of the Episcopalian church and takes a warm interest in all social and cultural movements in and about Boise.


Mr. Laidlaw is a member of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association, and he and his partner, Robert Brockie, own five thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of ranch lands in Blaine county, while the number of sheep which passes through their hands in the course of twelve months runs into several thousand. Mr. Laidlaw paid a visit to his parents in Scotland in 1904. His parents are now living retired, having reached the age of about seventy-five years each.





G. Miller

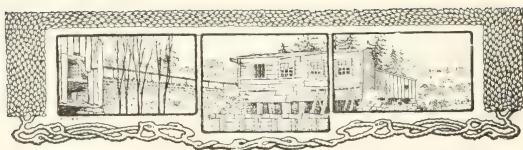
Hon. Carl J. Miller

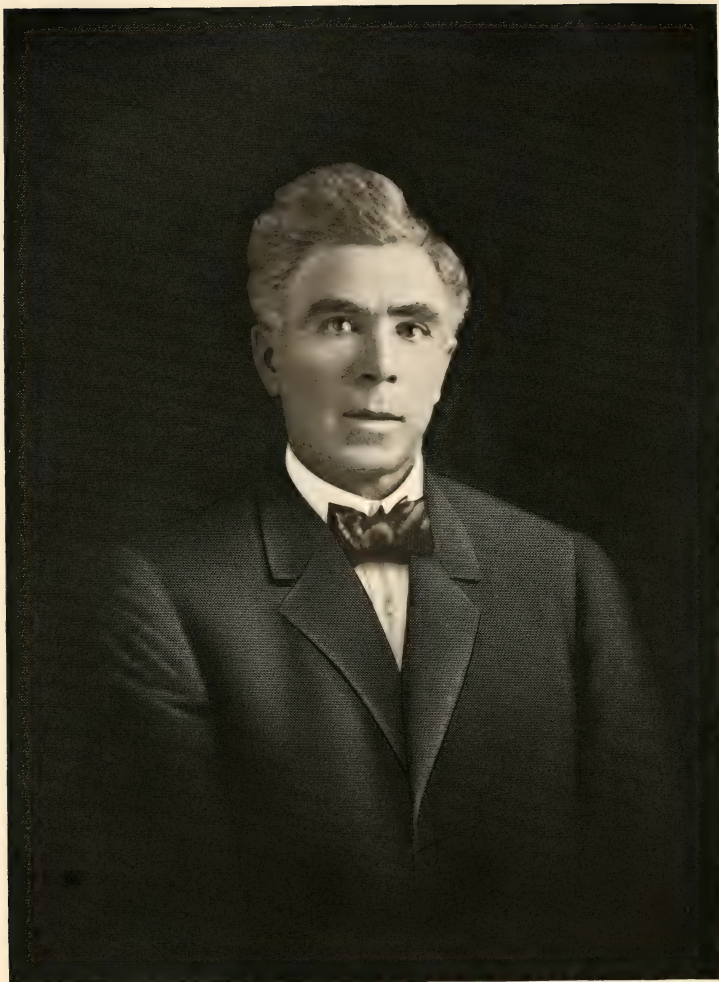
ON. CARL J. MILLER, well known as a representative farmer and wool grower, making his home at Castleford, Idaho, has spent his entire life in the Pacific northwest, his birth having occurred at Joseph, Wallowa county, Oregon, October 28, 1888. His parents were Peter J. and Elsa (Jensen) Miller, both natives of Denmark. The mother died in 1890 when her son, Carl J., was but two years of age. The father, who was a pioneer settler of Oregon, died in Spokane, Washington, in 1919, at the age of sixty-eight years. For an extended period he devoted his time and attention to the occupation of farming but afterward lived retired.

Carl J. Miller spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Oregon and in Washington and after completing a high school course he attended Whitman College at Walla Walla. In early manhood he was employed in the Walla Walla postoffice for a period of four years, occupying various positions in that connection. In 1910 he came to Idaho, settling in Twin Falls county, and through the intervening period he has made steady progress in a business way as a wheat and sheep raiser and general farmer. He is the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land and annually produces large crops of wheat and hay, for which he finds a ready and profitable sale. He is likewise one of the leading representatives of the sheep industry in this section of the state. He has at the present writing ten thousand sheep. There is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar and his affairs are most wisely and carefully conducted, so that he is now reaping the rewards of earnest, persistent and intelligently directed effort.

On the 18th of September, 1912, in Buhl, Idaho, Mr. Miller was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Margaret Stewart, a native of Washington. They have two children: Marjorie, who was born August 18, 1914, and Stewart, born in 1920. Fraternally Mr. Miller is a Mason and Shriner, belonging to El Korah Temple, of Boise, and he is also a member of the Elks. In his political views he is a republican, having stanchly supported the party since reach-

ing adult age. His first activity as an office seeker, however, was put forth in the fall of 1918, when he became a candidate for the house of representatives on the republican ticket. He was elected by a good majority and as a member of the legislature is serving on the appropriations, irrigation and reclamation committees. He is thus concerned with important measures having much to do with the development, upbuilding and substantial prosperity of the state.





Jose Navarro

Jose Navarro



JOSE NAVARRO, successfully engaged in wool growing at Boise, is a well known member of the Spanish-Basque colony, who came to this city in 1908 from the Jordan valley of Oregon, where he had resided from 1889 until 1908. He was born in Spain, August 27, 1868, the son of a farmer, and in 1887 came to the United States, then a young man of nineteen years. He spent two years in Nevada and in 1889 removed to the Jordan valley of Oregon. In Nevada he was a sheep herder and he also worked in that way in Oregon for several years, or until he was able to save a sum sufficient to permit him to start in the sheep business on his own account. This he did in 1896, forming a partnership with Antonio Azcuenaga. The partnership was maintained for about twenty years and both men are residents of Boise and are now numbered among the most prosperous of the Basque people of the city. Mr. Azcuenaga is now engaged in the cattle business, however, but Mr. Navarro still remains active as a sheepman. He is associated in the sheep industry at the present time with Fred Palmer, a prominent and substantial citizen of the Jordan valley, their interests being conducted under the name of the Palmer Sheep Company. Mr. Navarro owns a half interest in the business and they now have about eleven thousand head of sheep.

Mr. Navarro has returned to Spain twice since coming to the new world, first in 1899 and again in 1907. On the occasion of his first visit he was married there on the 13th of September, 1899, to Pia Azpiri, bringing his bride back with him to this country, and on his second visit to his native land he was accompanied by his wife. Both are very fond of Idaho and the United States and are numbered among the substantial citizens of Boise. They hold membership in the Roman Catholic church, being connected with the Church of the Good Shepherd. They occupy an attractive residence in Boise at No. 1101 North Eighth street, which Mr. Navarro purchased when he first took up his abode in the capital city in 1908. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he has found the opportunities which he has sought and by reason of his unfaltering industry and perseverance has gained a place among the successful wool growers of Idaho.



Georg Rein

Jacob Rein



ACOB REIN, a former resident of South Boise who followed farming and stock raising in Ada county, passed away December 24, 1906, at Long Beach, California, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He had for a number of years been a resident of Idaho and was numbered among the native sons of Pennsylvania. He was there born February 14, 1845, and came of Dutch ancestry. It was in Scott county, Illinois, that he married Mrs. Sarah C. Shuler, the widow of David Shuler, whose wife she had become in Pike county, Illinois, when a maiden of but seventeen years. Four years after the death of Mr. Shuler she married Jacob Rein. She was born in Pike county, Illinois, August 24, 1850, and bore the maiden name of Sarah C. Goble, her parents being John and Sarah (Wyatt) Goble, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina respectively.

Mr. Rein first came to Idaho from Missouri long before his marriage and Mrs. Rein, who was then Mrs. Sarah C. Shuler, made a trip to Boise to visit her brothers who were living here. It was in Idaho that Mr. and Mrs. Rein became acquainted and their marriage was celebrated in Scott county, Illinois, in 1889, Mrs. Shuler having returned to her native state after visiting her brothers. By her first marriage she had one child, who died in infancy, and there were no children born of the second marriage. Her niece, formerly Miss Mamie Goble, a daughter of Albert Goble of Nevada, has lived with Mrs. Rein since the age of sixteen years. She is now the wife of John Shealy and has a daughter, Thelma Shealy, who was born May 21, 1911. Mr. Shealy is in the United States shipping board service and recently made a trip to Europe with a shipload of wheat of nine thousand tons. He is second officer on the ship, which sailed from Portland, Oregon, by way of the Panama canal.

Mrs. Rein is a Methodist in religious faith and is a most estimable lady. She still occupies the home to which Mr. Rein brought her as a bride. He was a prosperous stockman and left his widow in very comfortable financial circumstances. The Rein home on South Broadway has a most substantial and attractive appearance and indicates the care which the former owner displayed in the man-

Jacob Rein

agement of his property. Mrs. Rein also is possessed of good business ability and has capably managed the estate left by her husband—an estate that includes good mortgage bonds as well as property interests. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Rein brought his remains back to Boise for interment. He was highly respected among those who knew him, for he had won many friends during the years of his residence in this city. Mrs. Rein, too, is most warmly esteemed and all with whom she has come in contact speak of her in terms of high regard.





Sarah T. Rein.



Jose A. L. A. T. A.

Jose Alastra



JOSE ALASTRA, a sheepman and wool grower of Boise and a representative of the Spanish-Basque colony of Idaho, has been a resident of this state since 1902, while his connection with the United States covers thirty-two years, dating from 1887.

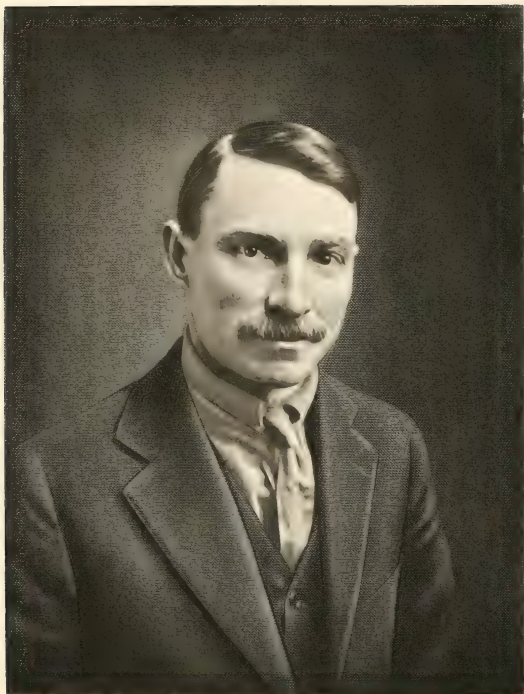
He was born in Spain, May 4, 1871, a son of Batista Ondarza, a cattleman and farmer, who is still living in that country at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother also survives and has reached the age of eighty-five years. In accordance with the custom practiced in that section of Spain, the son Jose took his mother's maiden name of Alastra, as it was also that of the house in which he was born, and it is his legally adopted name in this country. His children, however, use the family name of Ondarza.

Jose Alastra was a youth of sixteen years when he first came to the United States. He spent the first fifteen years of his residence in America as a sheep herder and general ranch hand in Nevada and he also rode the range as a cowboy a part of the time. In 1902 he returned to Spain to visit his parents, spending seven months in that country. He then again came to the United States and on this occasion made his way to Idaho, where he entered the employ of "Uncle Billy" Howell, a prominent sheepman of Boise, mentioned elsewhere in this work. After a few months spent as herder he leased a bunch of sheep from Mr. Howell and managed them on shares, thus getting a start in the business on his own account. In 1903 he became associated in the sheep business with John Archabal, who is one of the most successful of Boise's colony of sheepmen. Since that date the business association between Messrs. Alastra and Archabal has been continued and they now have six thousand sheep which they own jointly and they share equally in the profits. Mr. Alastra and Mr. Archabal also jointly own a valuable ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Ada county, eight miles south of Boise, on which they raise alfalfa for their sheep. This, however, does not produce nearly enough to feed their sheep, as during the past year they purchased two thousand tons of alfalfa, to be used in addition to that produced on their ranch and for which they paid fifteen dollars per ton.

Mr. Alastra was married October 12, 1907, to Miss Escolastica Arriandiaga, who was born in Spain, February 10, 1890, her parents still being residents of that country, their home being near that of the parents of Mr. Alastra. She came to the United States in the year in which she was married. Three children have been born of this marriage: Aurora, born August 20, 1909; Lide, born April 18, 1912; and Ricardo, November 18, 1916.

Mr. Alastra is recognized as one of the leading sheepmen of his section of the state, having developed his interests along practical and progressive lines that have brought splendid results. He is a man of long experience and sound judgment and is thoroughly informed concerning everything that has to do with successful sheep raising in Idaho.





Colin McLeod

Colin McLeod



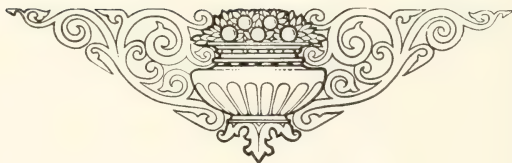
COLIN MCLEOD, who is extensively engaged in sheep raising in Idaho and makes his home at Caldwell, was born in Ardgay, Rosshire, Scotland, February 27, 1880. His parents were John and Ina McLeod, the former a farmer by occupation, now deceased. The mother, however, still survives.

It was in 1899, when a young man of nineteen years, that Colin McLeod came to Idaho from Scotland and entered the sheep industry at Rockville with Finley McKenzie, by whom he was employed for six years. He then began business on his own account in partnership with John Bruce, having ten thousand head of sheep at the outset. Their camp was at Jump Creek, eighteen miles south of Caldwell, but Mr. McLeod disposed of his interests there in 1915 and in the fall of that year entered into partnership with W. J. Hodgson and purchased the outfit of John Archibald north of Boise, including fifteen thousand head of sheep and about twenty-five hundred acres of land. They now have about thirty-five thousand head of ewes and lambs and own over seven thousand acres of land in Ada, Gem, Boise and Owyhee counties. They give employment to an average of forty-five men. They expect to cut sixteen hundred tons of hay in 1919 and usually buy each year between twenty-five and thirty-five hundred tons. Their annual payroll amounts to more than forty thousand dollars. In the spring of 1919 they shipped six carloads or one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of wool. Mr. McLeod is recognized as one of the most progressive and enterprising young sheepmen of Idaho and is doing much to improve the conditions of the business in this state.

On the 8th of August, 1907, Mr. McLeod was married to Miss Anna Purser, a native of England, who came to Oregon with her parents, Frank and Eliza (Goodyear) Purser, when four years of age. Her father and mother removed to Caldwell, Idaho, about twelve years ago and live in a beautiful home on Kimball avenue, near the McLeod residence, Mr. Purser having practically retired from active business. To Mr. and Mrs. McLeod have been born three children: Constance E., Eleanor Rose and Ruby Helen, all of whom are in school. The family occupy one of the finest homes

in Caldwell, on Kimball avenue, erected by Mr. McLeod in 1910. It is built in an attractive style of architecture and furnished with every modern convenience and comfort that refined taste suggests.

Mr. McLeod deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Starting out in the business world as a sheep herder on coming to the United States as a youth of nineteen years, he has since steadily and persistently worked his way upward, making time and effort count for the utmost, and he is today one of the successful sheep raisers of the state. His interests are being gradually developed along commendable lines and he has done much to improve conditions and promote prices for the sheepmen of Idaho.



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